The New-York Times.

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[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Senators [illegible]-New-York; [illegible], Vermont; Mallory and the Governor [illegible] of Henry A. Wise and Judge [illegible] Memory, Beasley and Small [illegible] Things to General.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, July 31, 1858.

No doubt can any longer exist as to the line of personal policy which the President has marked out for himself, and is pursuing—a line almost as narrow and dangerous as the single hair from the beard of Mahomet, on which the faithful are bridged over to Paradise and its awaiting joys. The whole programme is before us now, and we can pretty well judge the consumption of its months.

The pledge given by Mr. BUCHANAN to the Democratic Party, that he "would never appear before it as a candidate for reelection," will doubtless be kept to the ear, if his present plan should prove successful. But this promise has already been broken to the sense, and in a manner which imperatively threatens the continued existence of that party as a political power. Democracy, at one time and not so long ago either—had nothing to expect from JAMES BUCHANAN, except his bitterest opposition; and as gratitude seems the "unknown quantity" in Mr. BUCHANAN, there certainly are no associations with the present which should make the President sacrifice his personal hopes to promote the interest of that party which the best years of his youth were pledged in an attempt to rule.

His policy, then, and the course by which he hopes to secure himself on the Charleston Convention, is to break down all prominent national Democrats, either by creating arbitrary feuds which they cannot or will not overcome, or by forcing divisions in the States they represent, so that those States may appear at Charleston with a divided and hostile delegation.

It is thus in New-York, where we find all sections of the Democracy represented and encouraged by some Federal officer. Augustus SCHELL, who is and has been openly hostile to the powers that be in Tammany Hall, feels in the President a steady and understanding backer; while, through a strange inconsistency, Mr. Howard CASS, by listening to the arrangements of your members of Congress, has practically nullified all Mr. SCHELL's appointments, and the result is that all your Custom-House patronage has been used as a lever to keep the Democratic Party disorganized. This exactly plays into the President's hands, and the issue of matters in their present state must be, that your New-York delegation must either go to Charleston divided, when no attention will be paid to it, or as a unit, in favor of "begging JAMES BUCHANAN to allow himself again to be made a candidate." If HORATIO SEYMOUR were elected to the Senate next Fall—as might possibly be done if your City and State Democracy were united; and if, when he got there, any question should arise which would bring him prominently before the country, it is generally conceded that he would make a strong candidate for the Democratic nomination. But this danger will, of course, be obviated by the success of Mr. BUCHANAN's plan. As to Daniel S. Dickinson, the only other possible New-York candidate, he estranged from himself the bone and sinew—the working and leading men—of the old Hunkerdom organization, by the active and open part which he took in favor of the Wood faction at the last Syracuse Convention. He there appeared as the oily and silent instrument of FERNANDO WOOD; and when he opposed such men as were embraced in the Committee having JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., for its Chairman, he was guilty of political suicide, and entitled himself to the epitaph (which his own great scriptural knowledge will enable him to appreciate) that "he died as the fool dieth," by his own act and deed. That Committee had been organized and was controlled by his special friends; men attached to him for the Roman firmness with which he was supposed to cling to principles of right; and when he alienated these from him, he should have understood that he was kicking down the ladder which gave him the best prospect of ascending to the elevation of power. So much for the State of New-York. We see that Mr. BUCHANAN has nothing to fear from the only two possible candidates to be found in that powerful region.

The State of Ohio—erewhile a good Democratic State—has been driven out of the Democratic Party by the policy of successive Presidents, now consummated in the indorsement of "Lecompton" under the present Administration. If Mr. BUCHANAN had wished in good faith to strengthen the party which elected him, and bring back recusant States to its fold, he would have clung steadfastly to the Cincinnati Platform, adhered closely to the principles of territorial sovereignty, embodied in the original Kansas-Nebraska bill introduced by Judge DOUGLAS, and never would have indorsed the outrageous and unnecessary Lecompton measure, which is now the chief and most dangerous weapon in the hands of the Republicans when assaulting Democratic men and principles. Ohio has now no candidate for the Presidency, nor if it had, could such candidate offer the South the indispensable hope of carrying his own State along with him.

In Indiana Mr. BUCHANAN's plan seems to work with peculiar success. Lecompton has split the party hopelessly there, and between the two divisions Senator BRIGHT lies crushed and mangled on the ground. He was caught in the Lecompton steel-trap, and so disfigured over the head and breast as never to be presentable to a Northern organization for a united vote.

In Illinois we have the battle-ground of Freedom, where the fate of the Democratic Party as a national party is to be decided for weal or woe, with such forces and resources as Judge DOUGLAS, on behalf of the regular Democratic organization, can collect and use against the organized Federal profligacy and corruption which are at work for his overthrow. DOUGLAS was and is undoubtedly Mr. BUCHANAN's most dangerous competitor, and we all know that "Lecompton" was the infernal machine devised and exploded to kill him off. That dangerous piece of ordnance, however, was a good deal overloaded, and no sufficient allowance made for the natural recoil. Its effect may be to split and distract the Democracy of that fine old Democratic western stronghold, which even cast its electoral vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN in 1840, when Democracy was beaten from one end of the Union to the other, and had hardly enough States left in its organization to swear by.

Judge DOUGLAS has the whole Democratic organization at his back, and every private in the rank and file understands the drift of the President, and will enter the contest with very much the feelings of the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy,—

"Each feels on it success for all
Depends on him alone."

Young and old, the bedridden and beardless, man in the prime of life and cripples in need of "Ready Relief,"—every live Democrat in the State has volunteered his wagon when he had one, his legs when he had none, or a crutch and a leg, all other means failing, to scour the country and bring up every Democratic soldier and every man with a heart capable of appreciating independence, to the polls.

We thus see that New-York, Ohio and Illinois have all been disposed of, or attempted to be disposed of, while Pennsylvania is kept solid at the President's back. All feuds and wounds in that favored State have had the promptest medical attention, and treasury-plasters have been liberally supplied to all the sore heads round that neighborhood.

As to the Cabinet, Mr. BUCHANAN very properly considers that "Lecompton" has killed off all connected with it except himself, its originator. If Howard CASS, TOUCEY, or BROWN the Postmaster, should be taken up, there would be arrayed against each one of them all the evil influences of Lecompton at the North, with none of its advantages as a test-question for the South. If any one identified with that political torpedo be taken, it must be the originator of the torpedo, and not one of the half-innocent, half-guilty parties whom he used to convey it to its destination. The torpedo, in fact, must either be ignored by the South—as the most wise and conservative men there wish it to be—or the South must take the dangerous machine to its bosom, fondle it, play with it, pet it prepare and give gold medals to its designer, and make the designer its candidate expressly on the ground that the torpedo is of his particular work manship. The Cabinet thus effectually disposed of, and New-York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois thrown out of the ring, the President considers—and with much apparent plausibility—that the Convention will be compelled to "solicit his reacceptance," in the absence of any other prominent Northern man, having a large Democratic State at his back.

So much for Mr. BUCHANAN's personal policy; and it remains to be seen whether this course will throw the Administration out of the Democratic Party, or succeed in ejecting from the party the individuals he has made war upon. Certain we are that the Democratic Party can live without the Administration; but it is not by any means so clear that the Administration could live—at least comfortably—without the Democratic Party.

It is now generally conceded that the next Congress will have a Republican majority, chiefly, if not entirely, through the causes pointed out and permitted to [illegible] by the President [illegible] and corruptions upon which he was elected. When this condition of things is fairly before the country, we must see whether the Democratic Party will not lay the accountability at the proper door, and take speedy steps for restoring its organization and platform to that integrity in which alone true and permanent safety can be found. With a clear opposition majority in the House, and should Mr. BUCHANAN persist in such practices as those we have complained of, it is neither impossible nor improbable that for the first time in the history of our country, a President should be impeached by a full vote of the popular branch of Government. A committee charged with investigating the means by which "Lecompton" was carried in the House could hardly fail (unless blinded by the same means) to obtain abundant evidence against the Executive. In this connection let us suggest that the little episode narrated in our last about the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, together with a rigid investigation of the books, money-accounts and papers in the Surveyor's Office of your City, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, might result in some rather interesting revelations. We know exactly what we know, but don't care to say much more at present. Is it yet too late for the President to do right in the matter, and avoid these distressing exposures? The great bulk of the Democratic Party regard the course of the Executive more with sorrow than anger, and would hail his return to sound principles with all the joy of the scriptural father over his repentant prodigal. It is not too late, if he wishes sincerely to repair the injuries he has done and is threatened with.

Mr. SICKLES and Maj. HART has already casting round them for "an available compromise candidate" to represent Mr. SICKLES in Congress. This, of course, is a desperate resolve, only to be acted on in the last extremity; and, meantime, all the resources of the Navy Yard and Surveyor's Office will be strained to their uttermost to enable Mr. SICKLES to represent himself. Nearly all the men in the Engineer's Department in Brooklyn are from the Fifth, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards—thus placing about one thousand mercenaries at the command (as he thinks) of this very eminent calculator. The contractors there, too, who have taken "desperate chances," in their designs on Uncle Sam, will all contribute liberally to the electioneering expenses of CHARLES GRAHAM's manager. Add to this, that JOHN KELLY is reported, within the last week, to have joined forces with SICKLES and the other members of Congress hostile to your Collector, and it will be seen that the citizens of the Third Congressional District stand a pretty good chance, this time, of being ousted altogether from Congress, to make room for Mr. D. E. SICKLES forcibly representing himself.

But this defection of KELLY deserves some little explanation, and happily the facts of the case are in my hands. JOHN KELLY was the only Democratic City Congressman in poor FISHER's time, and had therefore full swing over the Custom-House and Navy-yard—of which "swing" he availed himself to the full extent. On the appointment of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, KELLY still received more consideration than any other member of Congress, and nearly all the appointments first made were made in advance of their regular turn as a personal favor to Mr. JOHN KELLY, and the hosts of hungry followers whom that gentleman has a genius for attracting. Not satisfied with this, and up to the time of your Collector's confirmation, Mr. KELLY's cry was still the cry of the daughter of the horse-leech—"Give, give, give!" and his demands were always treated with respect. When the Collector was confirmed, also, Mr. KELLY had more than his full share of the new appointments; but as removals had to be made before the new men could go in, and as the Custom-House had been pretty well filled up in RENSHAW's time by KELLY's nominees, Mr. SCHELL found on examining the "private list" that he could not give a place to any one of the new men without removing some gentleman originally appointed at John Kelly's solicitation.

"You'll ruin me if you remove them," urged KELLY. "Don't you know I'm a candidate for Sheriff, and every one of these fellows will hold me responsible for it, and work against me, if you turn them out?"

"What can I do, Mr. KELLY?" replied AUGUSTUS, quietly looking over his gold-bowed spectacles. "You ask me to appoint a lot of new men, and I can find no places on the list not already filled by your nominees!"

"I don't care," snorted KELLY, rubbing his hands against his knees, "I don't want one old man removed, and I want every new man appointed. If you don't do what I ask, I'll appeal to Secretary CASS."

Deaf to this threat, Mr. SCHELL turned gently round in the "polished leather which adorns the Collector's chair," and half an hour afterwards Mr. KELLY's "grievances" were on the road to Washington, there to mingle with the important protests of DANIEL E. SICKLES & Co.

Enough for the present, and when leisure serves me better, you shall have a full report of all the New-York rumors floating loose round this gossiping focus. I have a very full budget of them, rich, racy and humorous, but must content myself for the present with the following anecdote, which will be understood where requisite, and especially by all those who have attended the recent levees at the corner of Broadway and Broome-street, where a certain prominent County candidate has daily reception hours—(please don't let your printer mistake the "r" in the word "reception" for a "d")—and undergoes heavy labors in the way of promise-making.

JOHN OSBORN, a friend of mine, was a candidate for Sheriff once, with a large majority of the Convention in his favor; but nevertheless failed to obtain the nomination. He learned something by his experience, however, and when the nomination came round for RUFF term, he thus confided the result of that experience to a friend:

"Bill," said he, "I find that every single man in this Convention is a candidate, either in person or by proxy, for some office connected with the Sheriffalty. Now, Bill, I lost the nomination last time, because I had a conscience, and did n't want to lie to them; but what would you advise me to do under the circumstances?"

"Promise 'em all," said Bill, squirting an unusually heavy charge of tobacco juice at a stove, some forty-five feet distant. "Promise 'em all, man; and then if you have to cheat 'em, why, that 'll be their misfortune only, and not your fault. You can at best only hold the office for three years, and are not eligible for a reelection."

Whether OSBORN ever acted on the advice thus given or not, we at present decline to state. But this we do know, that he did get the nomination that second time, and that there was "fall swearing round" after he entered office and his appointments were declared.

When we come to apply this anecdote, we shall have words of excellent wisdom for our dear friend, Captain ISAIAH RYNDERS.

Very respectfully yours,
A CAMEO CUTTER.

Secretary Floyd's Coal Mines—Troops on the Northern Route to the Pacific—Importations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

Secretary FLOYD has returned from his visit to his coal mines in Kentucky. On the 16th ultimo he concluded a contract with parties in Cincinnati and Pittsburg for a slack-water improvement of the Big Sandy River, by which boats will be enabled to pass with entire safety from his coal fields to Cincinnati. At present the "Queen City" is entirely dependent on Pittsburg for a supply of the article of coal, which is boated down the Ohio at heavy cost and great hazard. Secretary FLOYD's mines are 300 miles nearer than Pittsburg, and below the dangerous navigation in the Ohio. It is estimated that these mines, after a completion of the contemplated improvements, will be worth twenty million dollars.

The Administration has now under consideration the propriety of dispatching a regiment of troops to open our Northern route to the Pacific. The question is, whether we shall contribute to the development of our own or of a foreign territory. The time has arrived for action. By opening the route surveyed by Governor STEVENS, the restless tide of immigration to the Northwest would be poured into our own possessions instead of those of Great Britain; and new States would spring up with magic growth in those rich mineral and agricultural regions, now the hunting ground of the hostile Indians. If this be neglected now, the sceptre of power and commercial wealth on the Pacific must soon pass from ours into other hands. What says Secretary FLOYD? Where now is the Statesmanship of the Old Dominion?

The importations for the year ending the 30th of June last amounted to two hundred and ninety millions of dollars.

Washington is almost entirely deserted, our population having fled from the heat and dust of the city. Hundreds have sought the mountains of Virginia, while many are luxuriating at Old Point Comfort. Your correspondent may soon follow suit. Q.

President Buchanan and John Nugent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sojourning in a little quiet town during the extreme heat of Summer, I have the pleasure of reading your valuable paper, THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The distinguished appointments made by President BUCHANAN deserve a passing notice, especially the one conferred on Mr. JOHN NUGENT, very recently, whose diplomatic confidence was well tested when the President was at the head of the State Department, in the case of a certain treaty which was purchased from a Senator by Mr. NUGENT for the columns of the *New-York Herald*, and of which he was a Washington correspondent. The ire of the then Secretary of State was called forth to condemn the innocent. How far the *amende honorable* will be made, must be left to futurity. Mr. JOHN NUGENT being the "Editor" of the "San Francisco *Herald*," was also Chairman of the "Democratic Club," was appointed as the bearer of the "Good News of Victory, and the "Banner presented by the ladies of San Francisco." No doubt under such marked and distinguished honor! the Government confidence will be faithfully carried out!!

Respectfully remain, ITINERANT.

If my memory serves me, $1,000 was the sum given. Mr. NUGENT can tell.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ADDITIONAL VESSELS FOR THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—DISPATCHES FROM UTAH—MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND WASHINGTON, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

In addition to the steamers *Water Witch, Fulton, and Harriet Lane, the brigs Bainbridge, Perry, and Dolphin*—the last three mounting 16 guns each—have been ordered to join the Paraguay Expedition.

Dispatches from Gen. JOHNSTON to the War Department state that engineers were engaged in the selection of a site for permanent fortifications south of Salt Lake City. The advices contain nothing of especial interest.

Secretaries FLOYD and THOMPSON have returned to Washington.

The Mississippi Central Railroad Company promise to perform the mail service between New-Orleans and Washington in four days, two additional hours daily, commencing yesterday, having recently been allowed for the 90 miles staging, as necessary for the fulfillment of the contract, that being the point of failure.

Secretary CASS has privately replied to Governor SEWARD'S lately-published letter to him against the Hudson's Bay Company's alleged illegal River and Mining TAX, assuring him he will give to the subject his prompt and earnest attention.

Strong efforts are being made in behalf of Ex-Mayor VAUX, of Philadelphia, for a Foreign Mission.

Lord NAPIER contemplates returning to Nahant to-morrow.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 2.

The new Ministry was announced to-day as follows:

Premier and Inspector-General—Sir George Brown.
Attorney-General for Canada West—The Hon. J. S. McDonald.
Attorney-General for Canada East—The Hon. Mr. Drummond.
Provincial Secretary—Mr. Mowatt.
Speaker of the Council—The Hon. Mr. Morris.
Postmaster-General—Mr. Foley.
Solicitor-General for Canada West—Dr. Connor.
Solicitor-General for Canada East—Mr. Labergs.
Commissioner of the Crown Lands—Mr. Dorion.
Commissioner of Public Works—Mr. Holton.
Receiver-General—The Hon. Mr. Lemieux.
President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Thibeaudeau.

Parliament met this afternoon, when a motion of want of confidence in the new Government was proposed in both Houses. It was carried in the Upper house, and is now (8 P. M.) being discussed in the House of Assembly.

The Horse Exhibition at Springfield—Regatta.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Aug. 2.

A public meeting of the citizens of Springfield was held this evening, to make arrangements for the entertainment of the numerous visitors who will attend the Third National Exhibition of Horses. The Mayor of the city presided, and large and important Committees were appointed.

The citizens of Springfield have raised $500, to be offered as prizes for a grand Regatta of row-boats, to be had on the Connecticut River, at this city, on Friday, Aug. 27. Every arrangement will be made on a most liberal scale, and the best boats in the country are expected to be present.

Latest Market per Vanderbilt.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, July 21.

The following dispatch from our Liverpool agent gives a reliable account of to-day's market:

The COTTON market is quiet, but steady; sales to-day 6,000 bales.

FLOUR is very dull and prices nominal. WHEAT is steady, at yesterday's rates, but the market is quiet. CORN is very dull, and prices almost entirely nominal. PROVISIONS are unchanged and steady.

Arrived, ship *Logan*, from New-Orleans.

London Markets, by the Persia.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Monday, Aug. 2.

We find in the Liverpool papers of the 22d, the following account of the London market of the previous day:

SUGAR was in good demand at an advance of 6d., and buyers operated with great confidence, several cargoes of foreign having been sold; Refined Lump was quoted at 52s.@55s.

For COFFEE, prices were fully supported, and an average business was done.

TEA was dull, and common Congou was quoted 9½d.@9¾d.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Aug. 2.

The People's County Convention assembled here to-day, and approved the course of Senator CAMERON and Representative KUNKEL. A resolution approving of Mr. CAMERON for the Presidency was not acted upon.

Bloody Battle Between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 2.

The *Tribune* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Minnesota, that a bloody battle occurred between a band of Sioux and Chippewas, near Big Stone Lake, on the 14th of July. Twenty of the Sioux and eleven of the Chippewas were killed.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

The capital stock of the Bank of Mutual Redemption is being briskly paid in. More than one-half of the total capital of $500,000 has been received to-day. The Bank will commence operations about the middle of August.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

By the arrival of the mail we have New-Orleans dates of Thursday last.

The Cotton accounts from the interior of Louisiana, are highly favorable.

The Ship Ostsoutke.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Information from Savannah states that the ship *Ostsouthe*, for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, took fire on the 27th ult., at Key West, and the ship and a portion of the cargo would probably be saved.

Weather Eastward.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 2.

Yesterday afternoon a severe hail-storm passed over Framingham and the adjoining localities, doing much damage to the crops. At some points the hailstones were the size of half a dollar and half an inch thick. Numerous windows were broken.

A Week Later from Rio.

By the arrival of the bark *Ellen Morrison* we have the *Jornal do Commercio* from Rio to June 17, six days later than previous advices.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rio had invited all commercial and industrial associations, and merchants in general, to join in a memorial to the Legislature asking for the establishment of a line of electric telegraph to connect the principal seaports of the Empire. The project was favorably considered.

The Legislature continued in session, but its deliberations were of domestic interest only.

Advices from various parts of the Empire represent yellow fever as prevailing extensively. It was making ravages at Bahia, June 10; Mararchane 1st Pernambuco, June 7. In Rio, only one death by yellow fever was reported on the 15th, and the disease was said to be decreasing.

From the interior it is stated that Paraguay is on the point of evacuating the territory between the Parana and Uruguay Rivers, which President LOPEZ has held without any right ever since his war with ROSAS in 1847. Negotiations were in progress for the surrender of the military posts to the Corrientine General SILVA.

COMMERCIAL.

Embarkation of Coffee, June 16, 4,943 bags, Total from June 1, 81,864.

BAHIA, Thursday, June 10.—During the first days of the month the Sugar Market was entirely paralyzed, but several vessels having arrived in ballast, freights declined, and sales of Sugar were made at 3$400 for whites; 3$200@3$200 and even 2$100 were taken, however; and Muscovados sold for 2$500@2$700 @ arroba. Leaf Tobacco was sold for 5$700@6$700. Stock on hand May 31: White and Muscovado Sugars, 6,662 boxes; 3,047 bbls., and 20,913 bags. Cotton, 666 bales. Coffee, 1,470 bags. Tobacco, 1,150 rolls, and 11,694 bales of leaf. Cocoa, two cargoes lately received and sold at 1$700@1$1450. Flour, 2$000@2$1 ₩ bbl.

PERNAMBUCO, Monday, June 7.

SUGAR, 3$@3$800 for Whites; 2$800 for good Muscovado; 2$700 for American. COFFEE—Sales at 1$@1$1. FLOUR—Stock on hand 16,700 bbls., at 1$1 @2$1.

UTAH.

General Description of Salt Lake Valley.

Narrative of an American Citizen held as a Prisoner of War.

VIEW OF MORMON AFFAIRS

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, June 26, 1858.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SALT LAKE VALLEY.

There has been no other time, during many years, probably, in which the valleys of the mountains could have been viewed by a stranger to so great an advantage as the present. You are already aware that your correspondent emerged from the Wasatch Mountains to the great table overlooking Salt Lake in the midst of a severe rain-storm. A shower of an hour's duration, at this season of advanced verdure, was never known here before during the occupation of this region by the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. It came upon them just as their crops of grain and grass were up finely under the influence of the Summer sun, having derived their needed moisture from the Winter snows and Spring rains. But this moisture was now exhausted, the earth had begun to be parched, and the time had arrived when the tedious labor of irrigation must be undergone to save the crops. Just then came the three or four days' rain, settling and fastening the dust, reviving the grass, raising the drooping heads of the now-forming grain, and clothing the whole country in its most beauteous garb of green. Viewed from the point where the pass of the mountains opens on the plain, the scene was enchanting beyond description upon the day of my arrival; dripping with rain though I was, chilled and weary with a long ride on horseback after a comfortless night's bivouac in the storm, I could not help checking my pony, and gazing awhile, with profoundest admiration, upon the enchanting scene. But I have already given you a general idea of the appearance of the city and valley, from the "bench" overlooking them. The term "bench" as you are probably aware, is applied to level and smooth elevations of land lying above the valleys—the same which are sometimes designated as steppes. The bench here is covered with a gravelly soil, bearing, however, a thin coat of grass and weeds. It slopes down gradually from the mountain base to the site of the city. The Wasatch range realizes to the traveler the idea of mountains more perfectly than many other ridges of greater altitude, for the reason that they rise almost perpendicular from the plains.

The City, lying upon the western slope of their base, is regular in shape, laid out in squares, or blocks, of ten acres each, nine of which form a ward, governed in detail by a Bishop of the Church. The streets are about eighty feet in width, intersect each other at right angles, are generally planted with shade-trees brought from the mountains, and are watered by little streams, conducted on each side in shallow-gravelled ditches, by which the water is brought from the mountains. The popular idea that the City is six miles square is certainly erroneous—at least its buildings do not extend over a space more than three or four miles long, by two and a half broad. The buildings do not stand close together. Every house nearly has a large garden attached, and sometimes there are only two or three buildings to a square. In this way dwellings for perhaps ten thousand people are extended over the surface I have named. The buildings are all constructed of the same material—a well-moulded but sun-dried brick, and of a light clay hue. The walls are laid up evenly in line, and are pleasant to the eye. The neighborhood affords great abundance of limestone, as well as of plaster of Paris, for finishing. The dwellings generally are very simple, a story, or story and a half high—though those of the poorer classes are little more than mud hovels, and there are a few belonging to the higher Priesthood which are spacious and elegant, and furnished, when open, I am assured, with much richness and taste.

The most casual observer cannot fail to be struck by the fact that this people have done wonders to build such a city in the comparatively short period of their sojourn here. Surely, the task was an unpromising one in the beginning, for the soil must have been barren and forbidding. The streets have been graded and gravelled where they needed it, many acres of gravel-bed having been redeemed and are now in cultivation, and miles upon miles of canals, dykes and ditches made for purposes of irrigation as absolutely essential to the raising of crops. Without irrigation not an ear of corn, or wheat, nor a hill of potatoes could be grown here; and so far as the Valley of Salt Lake is concerned, I can now say from personal observation, that there is not arable land enough to support decently the population already here, even by dint of the most laborious industry—more than half of the land is full of saleratus, or covered by gravel or salt-water. Among the spurs of the Wasatch, lying nearest to the city, is one known as Ensign Peak. It is estimated to rise to the height of over two thousand feet above the Valley. I supposed it far higher, when it cost me three hours' hard labor, the other day, to reach its summit. That attained, I had a glorious view of the valley below, with the Jordan—the outlet of Utah Lake, far to the south—winding, like a silver thread through the emerald bottoms, away off towards its debouch into Salt Lake. The Lake, too, is plainly visible from the Peak for a distance of thirty or forty miles, and on a clear day the white shore of the desert, bounding it on the West, is easily discernible, though, probably, forty-five miles distant.

We have often heard of the great wall "surrounding" the city. This too is a little imaginative, for the wall has never been even commenced in some places. At most, the wall extends two thirds around the settlement. It is a miserably poor affair, consisting of the sod and gravel piled up to a heigh varying from 3 to 8 feet, provided with embrasures at intervals pierced for cannon. It never could have been proof against the lightest of artillery, and is now fast falling to ruin, crumbling and washing away with every Spring thaw or rain. Its ostensible purpose when erected was defence against Indians. A glance shows us the insincerity of such a pretence, for even if the entire population of the valley had been numerous enough to defend the wall during a seige at every point on its contemplated length of twenty-four miles, the heights upon the north and west command it so completely that riflemen upon the hill could send their bullets across it with all ease. Even the Mormons themselves now admit that the *real* object in building the wall was to furnish labor to the thousands of idle men who were here in 1854, and who would have been dangerous to the existence of Mormon theocracy, had not this plan of keeping their hands employed been devised. You can have little appreciation of the deserted appearance of the city upon our arrival, with scarce a building open, and nobody in town except the guard of two or three hundred who were left to take care of the property and apply the incendiary torch upon order.

There were only two females in the city when the Gentiles entered, and even they were sent away at once; so that to-day there are absolutely no ladies here except the wife of Governor CUMMINGS and a lady who spent the Winter at Camp Scott and who returned in our company. There are now here probably five hundred men, the number having been increased by farmers who came up from their families to look after the crops. The house windows still remain boarded up, and the gardens are luxuriant with the weeds that have choked out all more useful vegetation. It would be difficult to imagine a scene of sadder desolation than that presented by this city now. Indeed it looks as though some terrible pestilence had swept over its face, leaving the traces of its dread path vividly marked as the course of a tornado through a vigorous well-grown forest. The workshops in Temple Block have all been despoiled of their roofs, and the foundations of the Temple covered with sods to hide them from the gaze of Gentile curiosity. Temple Block, as is already known, is the square devoted to the construction of the great Mormon Temple, now in process of erection. It is surrounded by a superior wall of stone, covered with a plastic, and some ten or twelve feet high; within the walls stand not only the wreck of extensive workshops, but the "Bowery"—or present church-meeting house—also, and the Endowment House, that scene of horrible mysteries which the initiated apostates from among the "Saints" unite in denouncing as the hell of hells. The "Bowery" is also closed up now. It is an extensive building, fully capable, I should think, of seating three thousand persons, as claimed by it constructors.

The square adjoining Temple Block, is occupied chiefly by the "Tithing House" and two of BRIGHAM YOUNG's palatial residences, including the celebrated "Lion" house, which is constructed with especial reference to the accommodation of an extensive and well-regulated harem. The "Lion" House is two stories and a half high, with a row of twelve Gothic gabled windows on each side, to the upper story,—each window opening, it is said, into a separate room. Directly alongside this building, and connecting with it by a range of offices, is another of liberal proportions, in which BRIGHAM chiefly domiciles himself and the elder Mrs. YOUNG, who is divided off from her numerous rivals by a high fence. This building is surmounted by the "Bee Hive" emblem of the Territory;—but a profane wretch at my elbow insists, that the more fitting location for this emblem of industry, would be upon the Lion House aforesaid. I neither ask his reasons for the suggestion, nor discuss its soundness.

The tithing stores and BRIGHAM's "domestic institutions" are surrounded by a fine and impenetrable wall of cobble-stone laid in cement, rising to a height of *ten feet, three feet thick at the base and one foot thick* at the top. This wall is divided into sections by substantial buttresses, which rise above the wall about two feet each, and are designed eventually to form pedestals for a collection of statues. The walls are entered by heavy gates, constructed so that no outsider could hope to get a peep at the mysteries inclosed, nor any discontented female hope to escape from the grounds without the friendly aid of a turnkey. Indeed, the whole establishment has very much the air of the desperate machinery of the romances, the walls of which are understood to bury forever from the world those females who once pass their portals. Within this wall, too, BRIGHAM has extensive stables and barns, sufficient in size for a stud of fifty or sixty horses. The dwelling which he first constructed for his own use, and which is now occupied by one of his children, stands on the lower edge of the bench on the square east of that containing the Zion house. This building is the best located, and is altogether the coolest house of the group. Back of it stands another of BRIGHAM's spacious barns, looking much more like a large country church. Opening the gate by which it is approached we read the inscription, "Shepherds, feed your flocks."

Near by is a small saw-mill, which is run exclusively for the purpose of cutting BRIGHAM's fire-wood. The grounds about YOUNG's dwellings are not extensive nor elegant, although kept in the finest order. They are filled chiefly with fruit trees, strawberry beds, and kitchen gardens. They are carefully guarded, and strangers are generally excluded, although your correspondent was favored with an opportunity to ramble over them, and to luxuriate at some length in the luscious mysteries of the strawberry beds.

The square, north of BRIGHAM's, is occupied chiefly by the group of a dozen houses, occupied by HEBER C. KIMBALL and his polygamous family. These, also, are surrounded by expensive and impenetrable walls. The dwellings of the YOUNGS, and other leading men in the church, are generally fine, exhibiting in all their surroundings a vast amount of the hardest of labor wrung from the people. This fact is evident to the most superficial observer. BRIGHAM is immensely rich, yet has he not toiled, and one cannot fail to see that this is no country in which a man may become wealthy without labor or adventure, for scarce a blade of tame grass can be had without effort. BRIGHAM's grounds occupy a site formerly covered by hard gravel, and every inch of soil has been carted upon it from a distance. The same is true of KIMBALL's; but the people, in their blind fanaticism, bow their necks readily to the yoke, and seem quite content to remain poor, that their prophets and priests may roll in wealth. On every hand, too, we see evidences of BRIGHAM's policy of keeping his people hard at work. I do not exaggerate in the least, when I say that it is with the utmost difficulties that the masses can eke out an existence by the most laborious industry; for their tithes and taxes, paid in work, time and produce, take so largely from their means, and their soil is naturally so barren, that nothing less than the closest application saves them from starving. I would not be misunderstood. Their crops of grain and of vegetables are superior, when not cut off by insects, but the labor of reclaiming the soil and of irrigation, is so great as to absolutely forbid the cultivation of more than a small patch of land by each. On this score, it is clear that the most shameful imposition is practiced upon proselytes in the east and in the old world, who are continually urged to come to "Zion," a land flowing with milk and honey, and assured that the earth here yields abundantly upon slight wooing. Thus thousands have been deceived into abandoning comfortable homes, and bringing their families here to suffer all the pangs of keenest poverty. If those who contemplate coming here will but send some trusty agent in advance to examine and make honest reports, fewer families will finally decide to come here, where they must necessarily wear out a wretched existence.

SALT LAKE.

Among the natural curiosities of this region, Great Salt Lake is preëminent. It has already been so fully described that I can add nothing new. A party of us visited it a day or two ago, and tested its saline virtue, floating like logs upon its surface, and struggling desperately when a drop or two of the brine succeeded in penetrating nostrils or mouth. This inland sea certainly is among the most remarkable facts in the geography of the world. If I remember aright, Capt. STANSBURY's soundings make it only thirty-five feet deep in its deepest part. Three rivers—the Weber, the Bear and the Jordan—all empty into it, pouring large bodies of fresh water into the basin continually; nevertheless, although it has no visible outlet, the water of the Lake maintains its character of strongest brine unimpaired. Standing upon the jutting point of Black Rock, distance eighteen miles from the City, and looking thence down upon the water, it seems of a bluish white color in body, though quite clear when taken up in a glass. The salt-boilers upon the banks state that four buckets of water will usually make one of salt, and a clearer, purer article could not be desired. I tried a bath, and found it impossible to sink; wading out far enough to bring the water up to one's arm-pits, it becomes impossible to keep one's feet upon the sandy bottom, so buoyant is the water. Lay upon your back, double up your limbs, and look your arms around your knees and you bob around in the ceaseless swell of the Lake like a stray cork. The water is so excessively salt as to be bitter. A drop in one's eye is painful as would be the same amount of tobacco juice, and the greatest care is necessary to prevent strangulation if the swimmer "ships" the smallest mouthful.

We found only one salt-boiler at work. All the rest had "gone South," as we were informed by the now solitary monarch of the spot, Mr. WIRTS, formerly of Salem, Mass. At his shanty, near the Black Rock on the shore of the lake, we found his wife—an intelligent and practical woman from Cushing, Me.,—and a pretty little flaxen-haired daughter nine or ten years of age, bringing vividly to the mind of your correspondent a blue-eyed, brown-haired little one two or three thousand miles away in a happier land. It is a sad sight to witness a naturally bright child growing up in such a spot, without a companion of her own years, or any means of education. Mr. WIRTS and his wife came here several years ago, undoubting disciples of the Mormon faith. Some time since they lost several head of cattle, the responsibility for which they traced directly to PHINEAS YOUNG, a nephew of the Prophet. WIRTS did not hesitate to accuse him of the theft, and to demand justice. In response he was told by his priestly leaders to "shut up,"—and as he persisted in scandalizing the Church by making oath that the Prophet's nephew was a thief, he was cut off from the Church. This, however, had no terrors for him, as he and his wife had already become satisfied by the "fruits" of Mormonism, that the tree was vicious and corrupt. They assured us that even within a few days past, since the arrival of the Governor and the arrangement made by the Peace Commissioners, the Mormon Bishops have been engaged in driving the people away from his neighborhood, some of them being reluctant to go South, but were afraid to "disobey Council." The effort was made to send the WIRTSES away, but they positively refused, notwithstanding they were told very distinctly by the Bishop that the fractious Apostates would be put out of harm's way. Mr. WIRTS states, upon his own knowledge, that very many families went South under orders, who were loth to do so—grumbling audibly at the tyranny to which they submitted. I am assured that not a few of the people have been made to believe that BRIGHAM, as "Governor," has the right to order them where he will. We have abundant evidence of these tyrannical orders to leave the city. I saw in Emigration Cañon yesterday several apostatizing families, who had come up from the South. They desired to stop in this city and await the arrival of the army, but the

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1853.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served at fifty cents a week; mailed, [illegible], for Five Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars; any person sending a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Last Man—Pocahontas.

MRS. HOEY'S THEATRE—The White Horse of the Peppers—Lola Montez—Yankee Girl.

FRENCH COMPANY—La Main de L'Absent.

METROPOLITAN GARDEN—Thirtieth-street and Second Avenue—The Mysterious Knockers.

BOWERY NATIONAL THEATRE—William Tell—Pass—Good for Nothing.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Wives, and the Widow and Vaudeville.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Juvenile Jim.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

Ocean Steamers.

This day for Havre—New-York for Liverpool.....Adv. 4
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Southampton. Aug. 7

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Boston and Camden.....2½ P.M.
Harlem and Hell Gate Mail.....5½ A.M. and 5½ P.M.
Northern Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 2½ P.M.
Hudson and Boston Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Europe, by Southampton.....5½ A.M. and 2½ P.M.
Europe, by Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P.M.

The Mails for Europe by the steamer *America*, of the Cunard line, from this port to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post Office this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish, this morning, another very interesting letter from our Correspondent in Utah, but of an earlier date than those given in the TIMES of Friday and Saturday—the mail arrangements being still defective, and the regular transmission of correspondence consequently uncertain. Our correspondent gives a full description of the Salt Lake Valley, with a graphic narrative of the experiences of an American citizen, Mr. F. E. MCNEILL, who was held by the Mormons, for some months, as a prisoner of war, and subjected to manifold indignities. A comprehensive view of the present aspect of Mormon affairs is also given in this letter. The Saints are reported to have received upon an effort for the immediate admission of Utah as a State.

The Pacific Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. EDWARD MCGOWAN, leaves on Thursday at 2 o'clock, with a full load of passengers and the California mails. The low fare ($100 in the steerage) which is charged during July and August, makes them favorite months for going to California. The Frazer River excitement is also largely swelling the emigration. The Company will dispatch two steamers on the 20th inst., the *Star of the West*, Capt. GARY, and the favorite steamer *Granada*, Lieut. BERRYMAN, Commanding. It is said that there will be a large number of Canadians take passage on the 20th, who are bound to Frazer's River. Many tickets are already sold.

We have six days' later intelligence from Rio de Janeiro, by the arrival of the bark *Ellen Morrison* from that port on the 17th June. The yellow fever is represented as prevailing extensively in various parts of the Brazilian Empire. Paraguay, it is said, is on the point of evacuating the territory between the Parana and the Uruguay rivers, which has been held by President LOPEZ, without any right, since his war with ROSAS in 1847. The Legislature was still in session, and had been memorialized to establish a line of electric telegraph to connect the principal seaports of the Empire.

The new Canadian Ministry was announced yesterday, with Sir GEORGE BROWN as Premier and Inspector-General. The names of all the new officers will be found under our telegraphic head. Parliament met yesterday afternoon, when a motion, of want of confidence was made in both Houses. It was carried in the Upper House, and at 9 o'clock last night was being discussed in the House of Assembly.

Six vessels have now been designated for the Paraguay Expedition—the steamers *Water Witch*, *Fulton*, and *Harriet Lane*, and the brigs *Bainbridge*, *Perry*, and *Dolphin*. The last three named mount sixteen guns each.

The Health Officer of Charleston, S. C., refutes the statement, which emanated from an unknown source, that he and the citizens of that goodly city were alarmed at the visit of the infected ship *Swallow* on the 19th of July, and ordered her away when she called there, on her route from Havana for New-York, to obtain assistance. It appears Capt. TOURES was treated in the most hospitable manner, and advised to discontinue his voyage, and allow his sick crew to go into their Lazaretto.

A bloody battle is reported as having occurred between parties of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, near Big Stone Lake, on July 14, in which twenty of the Sioux and eleven of the Chippewas were killed.

An immense gathering of colored people assembled in Poughkeepsie, yesterday, to celebrate the anniversary of British West India Emancipation. The leading feature of the day was an address by FRED. DOUGLAS, which covered the entire ground presented in the question as to the effects of Emancipation, and reviewed the present Government and its policy, as affecting the growth of Slavery. He was particularly severe on his namesake, the Senator from Illinois.

The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated at Morris Grove, L. I., and at Myrtle-avenue Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. Picnic parties of colored persons assembled at those places, but the gatherings were small, and the proceedings uninteresting.

The Garrisonian Abolitionists in Massachusetts celebrated the anniversary of West India Emancipation, at Abington, on Saturday. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, and the Rev. Mr. BLENT, formerly a British missionary in Jamaica, made addresses.

An important arrest of counterfeiters, or manufacturers of bogus United States coin, was made on Saturday last by the U. S. Marshal and his Deputies, Mr. ANDERSON and EYNDERS. The parties had been suspected for a long time and watched. On Saturday a man named CHARLES HOWARD, and a confederate named JAMES W. EVALL, were arrested in Canal-street, as they were entering a silver-plating establishment. Upon each of them were found more than one hundred pieces of bogus coin, well executed, in the shape of half dollars. They were first taken to the Marshal's office, and there locked up. The officers then found their way to Chatham, in the Eighth avenue, and here they discovered a large quantity of bogus coin, burglars' tools, and implements for the manufacture of money on a large scale. They were examined by Commissioner BRIDGHAM and committed.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The Court-room was crowded to its fullest extent, in anticipation of the trial of STEPHEN H. BRANCH. There was no quorum for a Grand Jury, and BRANCH's trial was postponed till to-day. LEROY SWANN, indicted for the willful murder of the boy MCCARTHY, who pleaded guilty, last Term, to manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced for life to the State Prison.

JOHN QUINLAN, one of the leaders of the Dead-Rabbit gang, was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of CORNELIUS RADY, reported in yesterday's TIMES. The Police are actively engaged trying to ferret out the murderers, and it is probable that further arrests will be made to-day. The inquest on the body of the murdered man which was to have been held yesterday was postponed till to-day, on account of the absence of material witnesses.

The Farmers' Club had a very profitable meeting yesterday, discussing particularly potato rot and the virtues of salt marsh muck. Mr. BENSON, of Long Island, exhibited some very handsome potatoes from a field which three days ago was promising a heavy crop, but which yesterday discovered that "the rot" had started in it with a threat of spoiling the whole.

The Cotton Markets, yesterday, opened steadily for Cotton, the sales of which included 1,200 bales, at previous rates. Desirable lots of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were in good demand, and held with extra firmness. Provisions were in fair request, at buoyant prices for all kinds, save Mess Pork, which declined slightly. Sugars continued active, at very full rates. Freights were decidedly heavy, and rates were lower, especially on Breadstuffs to British ports. The number of vessels of all classes in port on Saturday was 908, indicating a considerable increase.

Many are adverse to the question of second trial in criminal cases in England. Not, as we might be inclined to suppose, from the the absence of that privilege in this country, by way of restraining them, but in the direction of enlarging and securing the right. A bill has been introduced into Parliament for the purpose of easing the doubts which existed as to the right of the Court of Queen's Bench to remove indictments after trial into that Court; to enable the lower Courts to grant new trials; to allow of the removal of cases from the Sessions to the Assizes; and to permit the summons of Special Juries in certain criminal cases. Whether the statute of EDWARD I., granting bills of exceptions in civil cases could be extended to criminal ones, being doubtful, it is proposed, rather late in the day it must be confessed, to set it at rest by an oracular declaration of the Parliamentary mind. That the same reason which provided a rehearing of a case involving only money and lands, in certain contingencies, would apply with at least equal force to one putting life and liberty in jeopardy, would seem to be tolerably clear, and there is little doubt that a well-considered measure of relief will be given, which may be trusted to the hands of English Judges in the confidence that it will not be made a gap through which notorious criminals may escape, but a safeguard against the unjust sufferings of innocent men.

The English have always boasted of their administration of criminal justice, and of the fairness of the trial which their Courts give to the humblest subject accused of crime. But it may be doubted whether, putting political cases out of the question, and hardly these, criminal justice was, on the whole, so impartially administered as on the Continent, until a comparatively recent period. Now, we admit, the English Courts approach as nearly to absolute justice as can be easily conceived of, and whenever any amendment of process or practice is suggested, it is sure of wise consideration and probable adoption. And yet such cases have occurred as Mr. BARBER's, the solicitor who was convicted, on false testimony, of forging a will, and suffered the punishment of a long and most cruel detention at Norfolk Island—that hell in the ocean, where DANTE might have learned new tortures for his *Inferno*—governed at that time by a demon incarnated as one Major CHILD. Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, it was stated during the debate, had saved several men from public execution, who were entirely innocent, by his intervention when one of the law-officers of the Crown. Mr. BRIGHT, said he had had under his own notice a great number of cases, in which there was the strongest reason to believe that persons had been convicted and punished who would have been pronounced innocent could there have been a rehearing of their case. The bill passed to a second reading, and when it takes to itself its practical working shape, we may recur to it again.

If so many cases of unjust conviction have been discovered, and so many more reasonably believed to have taken place, since the later carefulness of criminal jurisprudence, it is terrible to think of the thousands of such which must have occurred in the good old Draconic days, when the gallows-tree flourished and was never without its fruit. For, in the old time, and still in a less degree, dispatch was a main principle of criminal courts as well as justice. A whole day was a very unusual allowance to give to the most important trials. Half-a-dozen capital trials would often be rattled off in a single session between breakfast and dinner, and the next Monday morning a dozen men and women be hanging at Tyburn or before Newgate. This was in part owing to the refusal of counsel to criminals accused of any offence short of treason, to which crime, if a gentleman, counsel were allowed at some time in the last century. Persons accused of murder or any other capital offence could employ counsel to advise them and to argue law points, but the general defence must be made by the prisoner himself. How incompetent to the task the majority of such persons, placed in so strange and awful a position, must have been, we can readily imagine. And another rule of the good old criminal practice was, that the criminal was not entitled to process to compel the attendance of his witnesses, nor to have them examined under oath. If anybody knowing anything in his favor chose to come forward, they were allowed to say it, and the jury might believe them or not, as they pleased, but they were put under none of the obligations or penalties of an oath. So that, notwithstanding the vaunted maxim of the law about a man's being considered innocent till proved guilty, his chance of escape under any considerable array of suspicious circumstances was rather of the slenderest texture.

Archdeacon PALEY, we think it is, in speaking of the necessity of capital punishments, and admitting the inevitable necessity of an occasional blunder, consoles the unlucky *hangee* by the consideration that he is a sort of martyr to the general good, and that he should reflect it is better he should suffer for what he did not do than that unquestionable rogues should go unhanged. And, if we do not remember amiss, the late poet laureate, WORDSWORTH, in that most extraordinary string of sonnets he wrote in favor of hanging, holds out some poetical consolation of the same complexion. We say most extraordinary series of sonnets, for we believe it is the first time that a bard ever strung his lyre to exalt the praises of strangulation; and, however useful and necessary a plant the gallows-tree may be in a well-ordered realm, it is a very odd one to be hung with wreaths of bay and laurel by its poet-in-chief. We are afraid, however, that the perversity of human nature would reject the consolations of the moralist and the poet—and we doubt whether they would either of them have found comfort in such had they fallen themselves into that evil case; and so we think that any step that tends to making it sure that the wholesome example is to be made of the right man is one in the right direction. And we have faith to believe that the proposed measure will be so devised as to take its due place among those reforms in the administration of criminal justice which have done England so much honor during the last thirty years, and helped to make the world forget the horrors of its old code of blood.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN CANCEMI'S CASE.—Judge INGRAHAM has granted a stay of proceedings under the judgment of death in the case of MICHAEL CANCEMI, with a view of bringing it before the Court of Appeals. The stay is granted expressly on the ground that a juror was withdrawn. A novel question is presented, and the Judge remarked that he could not feel justified in preventing the prisoner from submitting it to the highest appellate Court, especially in the life and at stake. Accordingly the execution of Sentence will be stayed until the decision of the Court of Appeals can be had. Should that decision be favorable, the prisoner may have a fourth trial; otherwise he will again be sentenced, and then suffer the penalty of the crime which nobody doubts he has committed.

Mr. Ruggles' Buffalo Speech—Steam on the Canal.

Mr. RUGGLES, the newly-appointed Canal Commissioner, made a brief speech to a company of citizens who called upon him at the American Hotel, in Buffalo, on the 29th ult., a sketch of which will be found in this morning's TIMES. He gave some striking statistical facts, which no man better knows how to do. But the most interesting point in his remarks had reference to the recent experiment of steam navigation on the Erie Canal. After mentioning the fact that a steamboat (the *Charles Mack*) had gone down from Lake Erie to the Hudson, Mr. RUGGLES said he should hail the return of that steamer with an interest no less intense than that felt by himself and others who witnessed the success of FULTON's great experiment half a century ago.

We can scarcely think that Mr. R. exaggerates the importance of steam on the Canal, when he says that the experiment just made is an event which ranks next to the completion of the Erie Canal itself.

With respect to the trip of the *Charles Mack*, it has been a virtual success, by demonstrating that there are no difficulties which may not be overcome. It has proved that a propeller-boat can run without the interference of her wheels with lock-gates, tow-lines, or the channel of the Canal, and without creating a wave sufficient to wash the banks. The speed of the *Charles Mack* was three miles an hour. That of loaded boats, towed by horses, averages one mile and a half per hour. The cost of coal per trip will be inside of forty dollars; that of horse-power averages about eighty dollars.

But we may look for results vastly more satisfactory. The experiment is, as yet, in its roughest incipient stage, six miles per hour, if not eight or ten, will be the average speed when experience and skill shall have had time to exert themselves. We are but beginning to witness the capability and usefulness of our canals.

Mr. RUGGLES is performing a most important service to the State by the practical interest he manifests in this experiment. He clearly sees its immense importance, and has given directions to engineers, superintendents and other subordinates on his division to spare no pains which may facilitate its ultimate success.

THE CANADIAN COAL MINE.—There is nothing more deceptive than facts. Some very wise people will tell you that they care nothing for theories. Give them facts, and they are content. Facts, like figures, say they, have an unimpeachable character for veracity, while theory is moonshine and humbug. To such we commend the following brief history of the wonderful discovery of a coal mine in Canada. First, let us state that according to the theorists coal cannot exist in that province. Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, a celebrated British geologist, has so decided, and all other geologists agree with him. So much for theory; now for the facts. Last Winter a reputable farmer commenced boring for water in the township of Bowmanville, situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, some forty miles eastward from Toronto. To the surprise of his neighbors, the auger brought up coal, or something that looked like it, and burnt like it. The believers in Sir WM. LOGAN were incredulous. They could allow that some sort of black mineral had been found, but not that it was coal. Of course they were laughed at as obstinate theorists, who held out against the clearest light of facts. There was the coal, and Sir WM. LOGAN was nowhere. The argument began to have its effect. Very few were willing to resist the testimony of their own senses for the sake of science. It was thought that geology was for once mistaken. At all events, fact was mighty and must prevail.

But the explanation has come, and with it the triumph of theory. Mr. BATES, the Bowmanville farmer, and Jos BALDSDON, his "miner," have confessed, after detection, that they bought the coal, and crammed it down the hole where they were boring! Thus the whole mystery is made transparent, and Sir WM. LOGAN may be supposed to breathe again.

A similar imposition was practiced a few years ago near Auburn, in this State. Coal was found in some excavation—an old quarry, if we recollect aright, and caused no little excitement. Eventually, a practical wag confessed to have planted the anthracite for his own personal amusement. But in England a still more marked case occurred. Some years ago a gentleman commenced boring for coal on a tract of land where few would look for that mineral. After penetrating to a considerable depth, his agent, who managed the auger, exhibited specimens, small but unquestionable, of coal. The proprietor was delighted, and urged on the enterprise. Day after day the like results followed. Small quantities of excellent coal continued to be brought up. But at length there was a new phenomenon. As the owner was anxiously watching the progress of the work, the coal came up mixed with bread and cheese! A bread and cheese mine was more than he had expected. An investigation was had which convicted the ingenious agent. In his confession he admitted, with much mortification, that when emptying coal from the pocket of his coat into the hole, some portions of his prog became mixed with it.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET GROUNDS.—Judge DAVIS of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in the famous case of the West Washington Market Grounds in favor of the right of the State to that very valuable piece of property which has for nearly ten years been regarded as a kind of No-man's land, and been occupied by a horde of fillibustering hucksters and middlemen who have paid tribute to anybody who had the boldness to collect it from them in the shape of rent. There could not be a better example furnished of the utterly chaotic state of our civic affairs and the loose and irresponsible manner in which the public revenues are managed than in the history of this disputed territory. The City authorities gave permission to somebody fourteen years ago to create a piece of land west of Washington Market on territory over which they had no jurisdiction, and after the land had been created proceeded to take possession of it without any legal authority, and permitted somebody else to receive the income from it. Undoubtedly the State, to whom the property legally belongs would have ceded it to the City, if any steps had been taken to [illegible] Mississippi Authorities.

But Gov. [illegible] neglected to do it until the State claimed the property and gave a lease of it to Messrs. BARNUM and TAYLOR. The right of the State was then denied by Mayor TIEMANN, though it had always been conceded by Comptroller FLAGG, and the decision of Judge DAVIS now confirms it. A receiver has been appointed of the rents. The application to Judge DAVIS was for an injunction to restrain the Corporation from collecting the rents from the occupants of the ground, and the appointment of a receiver may be regarded as a decision in favor of the State to the ownership of the property. It will now be the duty of the Corporation to obtain possession of the ground by negotiation with the State.

MORMON AFFAIRS.—A letter from our Correspondent in Utah gives an interesting narrative of the captivity of an American citizen, Mr. MCNEILL, of New-Orleans, among the Mormons. Mr. MCNEILL, at the beginning of the recent outbreak, attempted to pass through Salt Lake City on his way to California, but was seized by the Mormons and held as a prisoner of war, and upon attempting to escape, was recaptured, taken back to the city, and heavily fettered. At the approach of the army he was released, but was conveyed, under a Mormon escort, into the Indian country, and there turned loose. Mr. MCNEILL has since made his way back to Salt Lake City, and has placed himself under the protection of the Federal authorities. His narrative is peculiarly interesting.

The letter of our Correspondent gives a general view of the region of the Salt Lake Valley, and furnishes some interesting details previously unpublished. It is understood to be the present intention of the Mormon leaders to press for the immediate admission of Utah as a State. Failing in that attempt, they declare their intention to emigrate.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The colored people of this City celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of West Indian Emancipation yesterday at Morris Grove. Owing to the rain, only about two hundred assembled on the occasion. A sketch of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in this paper.

It is not surprising that the free negroes in this country regard with peculiar interest the emancipation of their race in Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c., which took place in 1837, or that the annual celebration of that event should have become an established custom among them. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the whites as to the effect of that measure upon the Negro population of the British West Indies, there is none among the blacks, who unanimously insist that emancipation has been the completest of successes and the greatest of blessings.

THE MYSTERY OF HORSE-TAMING.—We publish a remarkable letter in another column this morning from the publisher of a work on horse-taming, from which it seems that one of our conscientious cotemporaries has, quite inadvertently we presume, borrowed largely from the work in question without making any acknowledgment of it. We cannot by any means coincide with the indignant publisher in the opinion that he has been intentionally wronged; but it is quite certain that the journal which committed the wrong must have been left in "clumsy hands," to say the least.

The Cyclopædia of Commerce.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I trust that a further examination of the Cyclopædia of Commerce will convince you that your strictures were not just, and that justice to the work itself, to the editorial Corps, and to myself, claims for the volume not only a more copious notice but one that will remove the unfavorable impressions unavoidably created by the short notice of Saturday last.

I do not want any *puff*. I seek only such a review as the obvious importance of the work justifies, and some mention made of those portions of the volume peculiarly distinct from any work of the kind Foreign or Domestic. Allow me to mention among these, pp. 374—393, 1179—1192, 1660—1670, 1202—1260, 1892—1916, 1942—1962, 664—674, 1766—1778, 424—476, and to the copious and recent statistics as to tobacco, sugar, iron, hemp, rice, lead, and the staples of the whole world.

I am convinced that if you will give the volume a careful examination, your sense of justice will induce you to make amends. J. SMITH HOMANS.

We regret that the exigencies of space will not admit of that extended critical notice which Mr. HOMANS invites, and we cannot avoid the impression that we could not less oblige that gentleman than by complying with his wish. At the same time we cheerfully admit that his work embodies a vast bulk of valuable matter, evidences of laborious industry and sound judgment. We fully accord with his estimate of the completeness and accuracy of the articles he has been at the pains to indicate.

☞ We are informed that the statemen which has been made that the newspaper called the *Way of Life* was in any way connected with the effort to abate Sabbath desecration is entirely unfounded.

City Items.

THE EFFECT OF THE TIMES ON D. WEBSTER JOSSON.—One D. WEBSTER JOSSON, of whom some of our readers may possibly have heard, yesterday appeared before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and demanded warrants for the arrest of Messrs. HENRY J. RAYMOND, E. B. WESLEY and M. HENNESSEY, charging them with libel in publishing in the TIMES a short time since, so excellent a report of the speech which Mr. JOSSON made when complaining of the application of the boot of Mr. JOHN HENNESSY to a portion of his (Josson's) person. The justice, after vainly attempting to quiet JOSSON—informing him that it would be difficult to arrest one of the parties who was in Europe, and that Mr. HENNESSY was not responsible for what was published in the TIMES—finally assured him that he considered the report of Josson's speech in the TIMES a very correct one, and refused to issue the warrant. Hereupon JOSSON became exceedingly indignant; he demanded a warrant for the arrest of all the editors and reporters of all the editions of the *Express* for publishing a similar report. This also the Justice declined to issue. Then JOSSON delivered an excellent address, in which he descanted upon the difficulty of obtaining justice in New-York. He left the Court in high dudgeon, declaring that he would go before some other tribunal next day, and get warrants for the arrest of every one of the parties named.

ROW AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S OFFICE.—While the assistant cashier at the United States Treasurer's Office, in Wall-street, was paying off the Custom-House officials, Saturday, Constable CARPENTER, of the Second District Court, who had in his hands an execution against Mr. JOHN CAVANAGH, a night watchman at the Custom-House, appeared there, and when CAVANAGH's salary was handed forth and the latter was about to take possession of it, suddenly seized it in the name of the law. CAVANAGH was not disposed to submit to this arrangement; war ensued; the assistant cashier fought under the colors of the night watchman, and the constable was forced to refund the money. The debt is for rent, and amounts to $21. CAVANAGH being the debtor, justice compels us to say that the credit of the transaction belongs to the other side. The end is not yet, saith the constable.

INCREASE OF THE MARKET REVENUE.—It would seem from the returns made by Mr. PETER MORESHAM, Superintendent of the City Market rentals, that the revenue from this source is decidedly on the increase.

POLICE AQUARIUM.—A glass ballot-box, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, has been filled with water, and a horned pout, that found its way through the Croton water pipes, placed in it. Great is the affection with which the officers regard their finny pet.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH met in the Mayor's office at 1 o'clock, Monday. Nothing was done beyond the refusal to permit the ship *Exeter*, from New-Orleans to unload at the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.—A meeting of the market-men of West Washington Market was held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The matters in dispute being still before the Courts it was deemed advisable to watch the proceedings.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS met Monday, granted one license and adjourned.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. DECKER, a lad eight years old, on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, rolled off a canal-boat at the foot of Perry-street, and was drowned. He lay down on the deck and it is supposed fell asleep when the accident occurred. The body was not recovered until Sunday evening. An inquest was held yesterday morning and a verdict of "accidental drowning" rendered.

LEAP FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.—JAMES MEHAN, an Irishman residing in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, on Sunday evening jumped from the third-story window of his residence, while in a fit of delirium tremens. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. His injuries are so serious that it is not believed he will recover.

ALMOST A SERIOUS LOSS.—A small boat containing 100 barrels of lager-bier, was swamped on Sunday afternoon off the foot of Wall-street. Fortunately one of the Harbor Police boats was in the vicinity, and saved the lager from going to the bottom. The lager was on its way to the Jones' Wood festival.

FALL FROM A SCHOONER.—JOHN FORD, a boy 12 years of age, on Sunday afternoon fell from a schooner at the foot of Pier No. 24 East River. He struck his head against the main chains, and sustained very serious injury. He was removed to the residence of his parents, in Henry-street.

Amusements.

MAMMOTH FESTIVAL.—In consequence of the continued rain-shower yesterday, the great Mammoth Musical Festival had to be postponed. It will take place to-day, when the fine programme and all the attractions previously announced will be gone through. The grounds have been fitted up in very tasteful and excellent style, and were attended yesterday by two or three thousand people, in spite of the rain. Should the sun come out to-day, the grounds will be all the better for the wetting. Concert at 9; gymnastics at 4; dancing at 6; fireworks on a grand scale at 8. Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Eleventh Annual Benefit of the American Dramatic Fund was a triumph. The Academy was crowded last night, and the numerous artists came in for repeated rounds of applause. The programme was lengthy, and the performances did not terminate until after midnight.

Sea and Ship News.

FRASER'S RIVER EMIGRATION.—The steamer *Moses Taylor* of the Pacific Mail line, Captain MCGOWAN, will leave this port on Thursday, the 5th inst., with a full complement of passengers. The low fare (only $100 in the steerage) which is charged by this line during July and August contributes, with the excitement concerning the new gold discoveries, to fill these steamers long before the day of sailing. The *Moses Taylor* being a new vessel, and having withal a very popular commander, makes her a favorite steamer. She is to be followed on the 20th inst. by the two steamers *Star of the West*, Capt. GARY, and the *Granada*, Capt. BERRYMAN. A large portion of the tickets by the former steamer are already sold. It is stated that about three hundred Canadians will embark on these two steamers.

The steamship *Empire City*, Captain GRIFFIN, sailed to-day for Havana and New-Orleans, with about 75 passengers.

THE SHIP SWALLOW AND THE CHARLESTON HEALTH OFFICER.—Upon the arrival at this port of the ship *Swallow* on the 5th ult., from Havana, with a portion of her officers and crew sick with the yellow fever, a remark was made unfavorably reflecting upon the Health authorities of Charleston, where she called to obtain medicine and assistance, to the effect that *the health authorities of Charleston were much alarmed at the presence of so dangerous a visitor, and prevailed on the Captain to leave.* One of the Committee on Health and Quarantine, Mr. ROSSER LEBBY, has accordingly addressed a letter to the Port Physician of Charleston on the subject. The following is his reply:

CHARLESTON, July 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received your note this afternoon, in reference to an article in the *Mercury* of this morning, taken from the New-York *Journal of Commerce* of the 26th inst., respecting the conduct of the health officers of this city.

I reply, that I visited the *Swallow* at anchor off the Bar on the morning of the 17th inst., in compliance with a request from the son of Captain TOURES, in a note to a friend of his in this city. I found the Captain and six of the crew with yellow fever; the Captain and two of the crew were convalescent. The four others were extremely ill, and at the request of the Captain, they were brought into our harbor and placed in the Lazaretto, where two died within twenty-four hours, and a third within forty-eight hours from the time of their leaving the ship. The fourth is now convalescent. One of the crew had died at sea.

On boarding the ship, I found the captain undecided whether to proceed on his voyage or to come into this port. I advised earnestly the latter course, and warned him of the risks of continuing the voyage in an infected ship, with the larger portion of the crew unacclimated. He made many inquiries about our quarantine regulations, &c., and at length concluded to send up his sick and proceed.

It may be proper to add that I was the only person connected with the Health Department who visited the ship. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WM. C. RAVENEL, Port Physician.

To Dr. R. LEBBY, of Committee on Quarantine and Health of City of Charleston.

The *Swallow* was from Swatow, and landed a large cargo of Coolies at Havana. Several new cases of fever have broken out on board of her since she was sent to our lower Quarantine anchorage.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JULY.—There were nineteen American sea-going vessels reported as totally lost during the month of July, and one missing. The following are their names:

SHIPS—*Bombay, Tropic Bird, Ariadne, R. L. Gilchrist,* (burnt at Havre,) *Halcyon.*

BARKS—*Esther Frances, Joseph and Hannah, Arabia, Cadet, Wanderer.*

Brig *E. Merrithew.*

SCHOONERS—*Franklin, Hannibal,* fishing vessel, of Deer Island; *E. C. Horton, Friend, Ann Dennison,* fishing vessel, of Jonesport; *Move, Mathenay,* fishing vessel, of Cape Cod; *Chance,* (missing.)

The total value of the above, exclusive of cargoes, may be estimated at about $250,000.

The British brig *Alma*, from Gonaives for this port, was also lost, being the only foreign vessel bound to and from an American port, wrecked during the month.

An Extraordinary Letter about the Mystery of Horse-Taming.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: What would you think of the country newspaper editor who should, from week to week, publish your best editorials as the emanations of his own brain, and copyright them as such? I can anticipate your answer. You would consider him the impersonation of meanness and dishonesty. Yet I have been served pretty much in the same way by those eminent champions of the rights of authors and publishers—HORACE GREELEY & Co. I published, a short time ago, a treatise on the best method of curing wild and vicious horses, written by JEREMIAH BENTWRIGHT, the celebrated American Horse tamer. As is customary with the craft, I sent copies of the work to the public journals. All noticed it favorably except the *Tribune*. That eccentric and strictly moral paper, took another way of bringing the book before the people. It appropriated the contents, copyrighted them, gave them a new name, served them up as original, and puffed them in a long editorial, setting forth the excellence of the matter, stating the trouble that had been taken to obtain the information given, and kindly intimating that, although a copyright had been secured, other papers were welcome to publish the article, provided they gave the *Tribune* "the proper credit." By comparing an article entitled "The American Art of Taming Horses" in the *Tribune* of July 30, with Mr. BENTWRIGHT's work, of which I herewith transmit a copy, you will be enabled to verify the above statements, which I admit to be so extraordinary as almost to transcend belief.

The portion of the book already appropriated by the *Tribune* includes many of its most interesting features, and as GREELEY & Co. announce that there is "more to follow," I presume that the remainder of the work will soon appear.

Trusting that you will publish the above as an act of justice as well as kindness to an abused author and publisher, I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

GEORGE HOLBROOK,
Bookseller and Publisher, No. 306 Broadway.

GRAND FESTIVAL OF [illegible]

[illegible]

ORATION BY FRED DOUGLASS

From Our Own Reporter.

A vast concourse of colored people met on Monday morning at Poughkeepsie, to celebrate, by appropriate evening services, the anniversary of the day on which Great Britain, by act of Parliament, released from bondage the negroes in her West India possessions. These commemorations have, of late years, assumed the dimensions of a great annual festival, and the Fourth of July in the [illegible]—and every where throughout the free States of the Union are hailed with hearty enthusiasm. Never was the event more generally welcomed or more pleasantly observed than at Poughkeepsie yesterday. In accordance with the programme accompanying the letter of invitation which had been freely circulated, the day was ushered in by a salute of 26 guns and the ringing of bells, and at 9 o'clock the persons met to march to the various places of worship, for prayer and praise to the Almighty God, for blessings already bestowed, and beseeching Him for the deliverance of the oppressed yet remaining in bondage.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock a procession was formed at Zion Church, on the top of [illegible] street, and marched to the steamboat landing to receive and escort the delegations to the festival which were expected from the towns up and down the river. First came the marshal, Mr. JAMES H. [illegible], and one of his aids, Mr. CORNELIUS W. [illegible]. Then followed Mr. JOS. H. BRADFORD, the [illegible] second aid, mounted on a fiery charger, which he managed with amazing dexterity and skill. Then came the members of the Committee of Arrangements, and, following them, the United Benevolent Temperance Society, of Poughkeepsie, consisting of [illegible] persons, each of whom sported a brilliant sash and a blue silk apron, [illegible] in silver. At the head of this Society was borne a banner with the time-honored motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." A body of eighteen or twenty citizens brought up the rear. Before leaving the church the procession was joined by the [illegible] Brass Band, which took its place immediately in front of the marshals. The order being given, the band struck up a lively air, the procession got into motion, and marched to the place [illegible]. There, it was destined for half an hour, in consequence of an accident having happened to the Connecticut from Albany, which detained her from making time. Having at length reached the spot, the passengers were duly welcomed, and [illegible] others who had arrived by the early trains, and [illegible] a large deputation from the colored Anti-Slavery Society of this City, which provided its own [illegible] in the shape of fine drummers, contributed materially to swell the ranks, which again took up the march through Main, Catharine, Mill and Hamilton streets, to the College Hill Grounds, which had been selected as the scene of the day's enjoyments. [illegible] way thither it was overtaken by a carriage containing Mr. FRED DOUGLASS, the orator of the day, Mr. RUSS, the President, and two others. College Hill is a beautifully wooded spot, commanding a splendid view of the Valley of the Hudson and the countless hills that bound it on the West. The weather was most propitious, the sky, at one time it looked threatening, and heavy clouds [illegible] whose hue approximated to that of the dense canopy hung over the river, but at last yielded to the genial sun, and sailed sullenly away. The ground was dotted with booths for the sale of [illegible] and fruit, and thronged with customers. [illegible] cating liquors were to be had there. The streets were filled with vehicles of every age, [illegible] which, as they were continually passing to and fro, kept the dust in constant agitation, rendering walking anything but agreeable. A large number of the visitors remained in town, which was unusually quiet and handsome streets [illegible] in a pudding. The display of ladies was almost said of the *fair sex*—was [illegible]. Such an expansion of skirts must have caused experience of no sober a town as Poughkeepsie is usually understood to be. And then, the [illegible] tion of muslins and ribbons, and [illegible] collars dresses, after the most approved Parisian models, was absolutely overpowering. The [illegible] vanity with which the wearers received the [illegible] ments of the gallants, of whom there was [illegible] was worthy of all admiration, and would have excited the envy of Madison-square. Taken all in all, a more decorous assemblage could [illegible] be found. There was a mutual [illegible] common determination to make the most [illegible] not alone for one's self, but for everybody else, and it was right pleasant to see. For a perfect [illegible] of the true politeness of public intercourse commend us to a colored festival like this of yesterday. Though the assemblage, which was constantly increasing, could not have numbered less than two thousand persons in all, the pleasures were unmarred by any disturbance or personal enmity. The only [illegible] that occurred, arose from the [illegible] platform which had been erected for the [illegible] dation of the speakers. This yielded to the [illegible] incumbent pressure, and fell, precipitating [illegible] were on it to the ground. The boards of the [illegible] roof dropped on the heads of some of those beneath, but no great harm was done—[illegible] was complained of.

The meeting was opened at 1½ o'clock, [illegible] the audience being whites, and in the [illegible] to the end.

The crowd was called to order by Mr. J. [illegible] ROSS, who introduced as President Mr. WM. [illegible], Troy. Mr. ROSS acknowledged the honor [illegible] and expressed his determination to labor [illegible] it. They had met together, he said, to [illegible] most noble act the British Parliament [illegible] —the emancipation of [illegible] slaves. [illegible] came together to speak better words, [illegible] they were celebrating the emancipation of [illegible] millions of slaves in the United States. [illegible] speak well for a country claiming to be [illegible] now she had as many slaves as [illegible] inhabitants at the time of the Revolution. [illegible] had met to-day to celebrate freedom there; they had it not at home; and while doing [illegible] were not to forget the four millions who were living in bondage at their own doors. [Applause.]

The band then played "Hail Columbia."

The Rev. Mr. HAIN offered prayer.

Another tune by the band was followed by [illegible].

Mr. GEO. W. STERLING, of Utica, who [illegible] great sympathy with the cause of the colored [illegible] and introduced

Mr. RUSSELL, of Utica, who made a very [illegible] pointed speech, which was frequently [illegible]. Mr. RUSSELL has a slight tinge of yellow in his complexion. Having concluded, he introduced the orator of the day,

Mr. FRED. DOUGLASS, who said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have met [illegible] your hospitable and beautiful city to [illegible] common event. No deed of partial and selfish [illegible] flotism claims our homage on this occasion. [illegible] towering monument is to

Celebration at Newe Bedford.

New Bedford, Monday, Aug. 3.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the British West India Emancipation was celebrated here by the colored people, following delegation Northern counties, Provincial in the City Hall, at which speeches were made by William Wells Brown, Charles L. Remon, the Rev. Jonas Hamm, of Canada, and other prominent colored orators. Strong Anti-Slavery resolutions were adopted, and the session was very interesting.

In the evening a large meeting took place in the Universalist Church, at which Mr. Brown, Mr. Remon and others made stirring speeches.

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DIED.

MARRIED.

FOR PANTHERS—SECOND HAND

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

BOARDING.

MANSION HOUSE—HIGH-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton ferry; has superior accommodations for family or gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. Also, rooms for a Summer or Winter residence to single parties, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms with board in a private family at No. 256 West 31st-st., opposite Chelsea square. Rent unexchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a three story modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 43 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms, and partial board, first class; at No. 13 ——st. Very convenient to Wall and Atlantic st. ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Joy, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a large and well furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 105 West ——st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st.

A LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM Europe, desires to obtain a small parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, in a quiet family. Location must be west of Broadway and not higher than 6th-st. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET.—PLEASANT parlor, to a respectable single man of steady habits; rent $1 per week; private family; location near Bowery, about ten minutes' from the City Hall. Address E. T., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating location and terms, WILLIS, Box No. 204, *Times* office.

ST. JOHN'S PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in the most pleasant part of the City; down town. Apply at No. 48 North Moore-st.

FURNITURE.—WANTED TO HIRE, FURNITURE for a house, to be paid for in whole or part in board. Location central. Address W., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL—*FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW* receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons. Hatheries with fine bathing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to *Thompson*, and by steamer from Pensauken. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—*PERSONS DESIRing* board in the country will find large airy rooms and good board on City Island, 18 miles from the City, on Long Island Sound. Steamer *Stamford* leaves Catherine slip, foot of Roosevelt-st., at 9 o'clock A. M., foot of Roosevelt-st., and steamer *Island City*, Fulton Market slip, at 9 o'clock P. M. Fine bathing and fishing. Address SAMUEL LIPPENCOTT, City Island.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer or vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild." Inquiry may be made of JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-house, where there are a few or no other boarders, for a lady, three children and a servant. The children are aged respectively 4, 6 and 8 years. Good board for some fare required, and at a moderate price. Mott Haven or some equally accessible point preferred. Address, stating terms, ALEXANDER, Box No. 125 this Office.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, *N. J., now open for the reception of visitors.* Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.

Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a house situated on the bank of a river about nine miles south of Long Branch. Terms moderate. For particulars apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in *the United States. One of the instruments can be seen* in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 13 and 14 Warren-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE SALE OF LEEDS' Hot-Water Furnace and Steam Heating Apparatus, in Baltimore, Washington, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Apply to L. W. LEEDS, No. 405 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—The above is the most approved apparatus now in the market, and is selling very rapidly in New-York and several other large cities.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the *Passaic Mill*; *consisting of a large, substantial* three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two-square feet of water, under a head and fall of 30 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE to let west of and near Broadway, below Houston-st., containing fifteen rooms, with all the modern improvements and nearly filled with good boarders that will remain. Yearly rent $650. For particulars, apply to B. W. RICHARDS, No. 307 Broadway.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED IN A LIGHT, genteel and money-making business, safe and *legitimate. Will pay $1,500 to $2,500 a year and no risk.* Address N. & B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, New-York, and full particulars will be given.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
MURPHY & ALLISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBING FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c., &c.,
No. 1,903 MARKET-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

We are prepared to supply consumers with large or small quantities on reasonable terms.

Our Tubing is well manufactured, and gives general satisfaction wherever it is used.

Orders addressed as above will be promptly attended to

Dealers in New York and vicinity may obtain information as regards our terms, &c., from Mr. J. D. HEPPARD, office of New-York *Times*.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 96 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—250 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and unwarranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, *Antimony, &c., for sale by*
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 96 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 96 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. S. M.—A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF officers for the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, *Independent Order of Sons of Malta*, for the ensuing year, will be held at Pro Patria Lodge Rooms, No. 614 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of MARK S. SMITH, S. G. C.
EDW'D D. STEPHENS, S. G. S.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will commence its Annual Session in the room Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand-st. on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.
By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

ALLIGATOR CHOWDER CLUB.—THE members of the above Club will meet on FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 6, at 7 o'clock, precisely to go on their excursion to Sheeps Head Bay.
JAMES GILLEN, President.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1840.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FIR finish, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $28 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st. (old No. 33.)
Four doors west of Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Oct. 23, 1855. Dec. 11, 1855.
Oct. 28, 1856. Jan. 13, 1857.
The recent improvements made in these Tables render them unsurpassed in the world. They are now conceded by the scientific billiard players to be the most correct and durable Billiard Tables ever manufactured. Warerooms No. 730 and 732 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 49 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MARBLE-TOP CENTRE AND CONSOLE TABLES, MIRRORS, &c.—On THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 West 19th-st., near 6th av., will be sold, by catalogue, a superb rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering, with the latest improvements, in elegant carved case, and of superior workmanship.

PIANO.—Magnificent rosewood parlor cabinet, 7½ octaves, with solid rosewood frames; carved and ornamented fronts; rosewood piano-forte stool to match, richly finished pearl, and solid pearl keys; rosewood music-rack; 6 elegant chairs to match; large easy chair; fine Brussels carpet; plate glass mirrors, with slab and marble tables; one fine gas bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, &c. The above piano-forte is one of the finest toned instruments ever manufactured, and is in perfect order, having been used but a few months, and is offered for sale only in consequence of the owner leaving the City. Also, a large assortment of rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mattresses; bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair rods, work-table, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—T. GOULDSMITH will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Aug. 5,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 West 11th-st., near 5th av., all the elegant furniture in the above house, consisting of suites of parlor furniture covered in silk brocade and velvet, rosewood 7-octave piano, solid pearl keys and inlaid with pearl; superb oil-paintings, rosewood etageres, mirror doors and plate; stationary marble top centre and side tables. Turk'sh and reception chairs, &c.; velvet carpets, rugs, &c.; lace curtains, vases, clocks, &c.; dining room furniture, oak extension table, buffet, sideboard, silver-plated waiters, castors, forks, spoons, tea set, waiters, &c.; China dinner and tea sets; fine cutlery of every description; elegant cut-glass decanters, goblets, tumblers, wine glasses, &c.; hall-stands, chairs, stair carpets, rods, bedroom furniture in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, bedding, pillows, carpets, clocks, centre table, corner stand, toilet sets, mirrors, paintings, engravings and many other articles too numerous to mention.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON BEACH-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 5, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BEACH-STREET.—The desirable two-story brick house and lot No. 3 Beach-st., north side, 21 feet west of West Broadway. The house is 16 ft. in front, has gas works and other improvements. Lot 16 ft. 9 in. x 80 ft. This property is becoming very desirable, being in the immediate vicinity of Canal and Walker sts., West Broadway, and St. John's Park, &c., where many improvements are taking place. $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 14 Pine-st.

HENRY HUME, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY HUME, will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 10 A. M., at No. 329 Bowery, all the goods contained in said store, consisting of iron bedsteads, iron hat stands, iron cribs and cradles, lots of scrap and wrought iron, horse and cart, lot of tools, &c. Also, on FRIDAY, Aug. 8, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Houston-st., all goods contained in said stores, consisting of iron bedsteads, lot of scrap and wrought iron, lathes, tools, &c., by order of assignee.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & NICHOLS.—PEREMPTORY Sale, on TUESDAY, Aug 5, at 10 o'clock, all the stock in the livery stables Nos. 136 and 138 West 104th-st., between Bleecker and Hudson sts., consisting of horses, new and second hand carriages, light wagons, sleighs, robes, single and double harness, halls, bridles and saddles, cutting machine, feed boxes, office furniture; also, the unexpired lease of the stable, has two years to run. The stable contains forty stalls above ground.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of men's, women's and children's wear. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large variety of household furniture, carpets, mirrors, sofas, chairs, parlor suits, centre tables, bureaus, washstands, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

J. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY CATALOGUE of crockery, glass and China, TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, a choice stock, in lots for City and country dealers; new goods just landed. Sales positive for cash.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—One 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument; mantel and pier mirrors, carpets—Brussels and ingrain; China and silver-plated ware, oil-paintings of merit, China vases, English cut-glass ware, extension-table, breakfast and tea tables, sofas and sofa beds, bureaus, washstands in rosewood and mahogany, mattresses, bedding, clocks and basement furniture, at the residence of J. B. Durand, 244th-st., near 7th av., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 10½ o'clock.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER WILL LET HIS *first-class unfurnished house*, pleasantly located near Madison-av., to a desirable private family, that will be willing to board himself and wife. House in perfect order throughout. To a desirable party a liberal arrangement will be made. Object, pleasant home. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 143 *Times* office. References exchanged.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—the two-story and attic cottage-built house No. 22 Gregory-st., Jersey City, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to ISAAC S. MILLER, No. 47 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

TO LET.—THE FIRST AND THIRD LOFTS IN house No. 293 Canal-st., near Broadway, fronts on both streets and a most eligible location for any kind of light business. Apply at No. 287 Canal-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. *Buildings fitted up with every convenience*, and engines and thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. FURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x56. Also, small rooms to suit tenants, at a cheap rent.
J. & C. H. WALKER, No. 123 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE NIBLO HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—For a term of years—a first-class modern brown-stone house, four-story and basement, in perfect repair; has garden attached. A large portion of purchase money can remain. Apply to *DAVID* RAIT, No. 405 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large, first-class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 113 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO RENT AT BLOOMINGDALE.—THE handsome house and grounds on Broadway, opposite Burnham's, will be rented to the 1st of May next to a first-class tenant, for the low sum of $300. One who will take good care of the property is more desired than a high rent. Some of the furniture can also be rented with the house, if wanted. Apply to Mr. ROWESTEEL, corner of 14th-st. and Broadway, or HENRY COGGILL, No. 13 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—AT DARIEN, CONN., A BEAUTIFUL country residence, about four minutes' walk from the depôt, containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house, a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house, and other out-buildings; a variety of fruit, berries, shrubbery, &c. The buildings, all in first-rate order, will be sold at a bargain if sold immediately.
JAS. E. JOHNSON,
No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT SPOTSWOOD, N. J., A FINE farm of 73 acres; land good; dwelling-house new and in perfect order; young orchard of apples and peaches. This place is in a healthy neighborhood and of easy access to the City. Price moderate and terms easy. Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 86, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. GOODCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49, IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN E. LYBRECKER,
WM. E. BRADBURY,
For the School Officers of the IXth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Public School-house No. 40, now in the course of erection in Mercer-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Public School-house No. 40, VIIth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN E. LYBRECKER,
For the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, May 19, 1856,
Leave 26th Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as
7 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as
7 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
12 M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
3 P. M. White Plains do. do.
4:30 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 26, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Mail and Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., for Piermont, for Goshen and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Piermont, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Their Express Trains connect at Binghamton with the Erie, Chenango and Western Railroad, for Syracuse, Utica and Richfield; with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have currently understood during the present season to run at reduced rates and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other unauthorized means, the Company, for the present, resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to.....$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to.....5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.....5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY (Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad).
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 28, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 1:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1856, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., for Dobbs Ferry, 4:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:45 A. M. and 4:00 and 6:00 P. M., and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 5:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jamaica.
Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
For other trains, see *Express*, *Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURsion Tickets at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie, sold on Saturday, good to return on evening Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. depôts.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $4. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1856.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS.—Leaves at 8:30 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MORRISTOWN ACCOMMODATION, At 11:30 A. M., and 6:10 and 7:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market slip, foot of Main-st., by steamer SOLAR, at 6:45, 7:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lake Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
The A 1 topsail clipper bark VIKERT will have swift despatch. As a fast-sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 120 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.
For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
AND FRASER RIVER DIRECT.
The well-known steamship
HERMANN, EDWARD CAVENDY, Esq., Commander,
Will positively sail on the 21st inst. for the above ports, touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, &c.
For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20.—DECK $8.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain Berry, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, WILSTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The NASHVILLE, M. Murray, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 16. Through tickets to Florida at reduced rates may be had by *applying as above*. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight six cents per foot.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, Catharine Ferry, for Savannah, $15. Through tickets given to Montgomery, Columbus, Atlanta, Albany and Macon. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, J. Crocker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, foot Jay-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany, Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 4 cents per foot until further notice. Children half price. Servants half price. Meals and stateroom included. Shippers will find this the cheapest route to the South, as we are the only line of steamers that pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AMERICA, Capt. Shaw, will run daily, leaving Pier No. 1 North River, at 10½, and 3½ o'clock. Returning, leave Fort Hamilton at 12 o'clock and 7 P. M. Pier No. 1 North River, at 11 A. M. and 4½ o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 12, 2 and 5 o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer UNION, D. C. Healy, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Raritan-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 1 P. M. (Sundays excepted); touching at Cliffwood and Matawan, connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown and Mount Pleasant.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of first-class steamships will sail from New-York for Havre and Southampton, with the United States Mail, as follows:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Passage from New-York.	From Southampton to New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. Aug. 16	WEDNESDAY	———
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept. 13	WEDNESDAY	———
From New-York for Havre.	Passage from New-York.	From Havre to New-York.
AMERICA, Wickham, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 17
ARIEL, ———	Sept. 4	Oct. 1

These steamships have water tight compartments and carry safe lifeboats.
Passage to Southampton from Vanderbilt, $120; to Havre, $120; to Bremen, $120; to Hamburg, $120; to Cowes, $100; to London, $100; to Paris, $100; to Liverpool, $100; to Glasgow, $100; to Dublin, $100; to Belfast, $100; to Londonderry, $100; to Queenstown, $100; to Cork, $100; to Limerick, $100; to Galway, $100; to Sligo, $100; to Ballina, $100; to Dundalk, $100; to Drogheda, $100; to Dundee, $100; to Aberdeen, $100; to Edinburgh, $100; to Leith, $100; to Perth, $100; to Stirling, $100; to Inverness, $100; to Oban, $100; to Fort William, $100; to Portree, $100; to Stornoway, $100; to Lerwick, $100; to Kirkwall, $100; to Thurso, $100; to Wick, $100; to Helmsdale, $100; to Golspie, $100; to Dornoch, $100; to Tain, $100; to Invergordon, $100; to Fortrose, $100; to Cromarty, $100; to Nairn, $100; to Forres, $100; to Elgin, $100; to Banff, $100; to Peterhead, $100; to Fraserburgh, $100; to Montrose, $100; to Arbroath, $100; to Carnoustie, $100; to Broughty Ferry, $100; to Dundee

NEW-YORK

[illegible] the door. During the long sickness of the [illegible] the most unbounded wants, she is now $20 behind on rent, which embarrasses her much, as every shilling earned must be applied to that purpose; would his be paid they would feel a great relief. They have seen better days, but a sickness of three years, which ended in the death of the father, left them very poor. They are willing to work and anxious to find something to do. In laying this matter before your readers I am actuated by a hope that some few benevolent individuals will contribute their mite towards paying the rent now due, and the relief of an afflicted worthy family. Should this meet the eye of any one in the City or country who need help, this young man, who is strong and willing to work at anything, will be happy to take hold and relieve his mother.

Any contributions (either clothing or money) sent to the undersigned, No. 90 Fulton-street, New-York, will be promptly applied to the purpose intended.

S. A. H.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A Serious Charge—Suborning to Commit Arson.

Samuel Phillips, of No. 73 Malden-lane, was arrested by *Fire Marshal Baker*, on a warrant issued by Justice Connelly, wherein the accused stands charged with attempting to persuade and suborn one James Smith to wilfully, maliciously and feloniously set fire to a row of frame dwelling houses on Walton-street, corner of Harrison-avenue, Brooklyn. The following is about the substance of the affidavits before the Court. It seems that in the fore part of last week Mr. Phillips saw the young man, James Smith, at the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets, and that he (Phillips) then told Smith that he would give him a job, and that if he did it he would give him $30 and a good situation for life. Mr. Phillips then informed Smith that he (Phillips) had *twenty frame houses* on Walton-street, corner of Harrison-avenue, in Brooklyn; that *the houses were very much out of repair*, and that those persons who occupied some of them *did not pay any rent*; that *if he (Smith) would set* fire to them and burn them up,—which he could do *as easy as anything*,—*he would give him $50*, and make him a handsome present besides. Smith partly consented, and said *he would go over there* and take a look at them. Mr. Phillips directed him how to go and gave him two shillings to pay his expenses. On a subsequent day of the same week Mr. Phillips gave Smith one dollar to purchase some camphene and wadding, and directed him to stuff the wadding well in between the lath and plaster from one room to another so as to extend the fire. At another time Phillips asked Smith how he got along. Smith informed him that he had stuffed in the wadding like a rope and saturated it with the camphene. Mr. Phillips seemed much pleased at the information.

Smith mentioned the application made by Mr. Phillips to him to burn the houses, to some of his friends, and they advised him to notify the Fire Marshal, which he did, and the result has been the arrest of Mr. Phillips. In addition to Smith's testimony, Mr. John Karrigan swears that he saw Mr. Phillips and Smith in conversation together, in the street in the vicinity of Mr. Phillips' residence in Division-street, and, at one of their interviews, overheard some remarks between them about camphene and wadding, or cotton.

It is further shown by affidavits, that Mr. Phillips has an insurance of $2,000 on the twenty cottages in question, divided between the *United States* and the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies.

The accused was conveyed before Justice Osborn, who required him to find bail in the sum of $500.

The Sixth Ward Murder—One Arrest.—The Sixth Ward Police, aided by some officers attached to the Detective Force, have been busily engaged endeavoring to discover the murderer of Cornelius Rady, the old man who was killed by a gang of Dead Rabbits at the corner of Centre and Mott streets, as reported in yesterday's Times. John Quinlan was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. He is one of the leaders of the Dead Rabbit gang, and although but 22 years of age, is noted as a most desperate character. The officers think they are on the track of some of the other guilty parties, and doubtless will make further arrests to-day.

Coroner Gamble impannelled a jury yesterday at the City Hospital, to hold an inquest upon the body of Rady, but owing to the absence of material witnesses the inquisition was postponed till to-day. The body was given in charge to the friends of the deceased for interment, and will be buried to-day.

Alleged Murderous Assault.—Henry Appel and John Knelling, two German shoemakers, had an altercation yesterday at No. 163 Second-street. Knelling came out of the fight with *one of his wrists* badly cut, and charges that Appel used a knife upon him. Appel says that the injuries received by Knelling were caused by his thrusting his hand through a pane of glass. Appel was arrested and committed to answer by Justice Bergman.

Attempted Rape.—John Landine, a young man, was yesterday committed to Jefferson Market Prison, to answer a charge of rape, committed upon a little girl eight years of age, the daughter of Mrs. Catharine Lewig, No. 55 Eighth-avenue.

Burglary.—The dwelling-house No. 44 King-street, occupied by Mr. Morrison and the Rev. J. B. *Steele*, was entered by burglars on Sabbath morning, and robbed of articles of silver and clothing to the amount of $50.

Sunday Newsboys.—The Police reports of the *different Wards of the City*, sent in yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent, show the arrest of one newsboy on Sunday for selling papers.

Mayor's Office.

Descent upon Houses of Prostitution.—About 1 o'clock Monday morning a descent was made by Sergeant Smith and a platoon of policemen from the Fifth Precinct, upon three houses of prostitution, Nos. 110 and 112 West Broadway, and No. 6 Varick-street. The occupant of No. 110 West Broadway is Valentine Aldredge, who has several sub-tenants, and Louisa Moore is the landlady occupant of No. 112. Her male companion escaped the Police. Peter Rath is the occupant of No. 6 Varick-street. He was arrested, but was dismissed on the promise of appearing to-day at 3 o'clock. He said he was not the proprietor, Teresa Myers, who is apprehended, being the person to whom, as Rath states, he gave up the occupancy or "sold out." The parties arrested are Valentine Aldredge, Caroline Wheeler, Eliza Romayne, Louisa Moore, Amelia Madden, Margaret Wood, Sophia Myers, Peter Rath, Teresa Myers, Caroline Link, Hannah O'Neil. They were taken before the Mayor, who transferred them to Judge Welsh, and with the exception of Romayne, who gave $500 bail for her appearance, and of Rath, who was allowed to depart on his own recognizance, the whole party was committed to the Tombs for examination.

Capture and Return of the Three Louisiana Murderers.—On Monday morning Officer Davis, of the Mayor's force, delivered three prisoners, named John Shields, George Williamson and James F. Thom, *alias* John Thomas, into the custody of James Cooper, an officer who was sent on with a requisition for them from the Governor of Louisiana. The prisoners were committed, in March last, a murder on board a vessel near the mouth of the Mississippi, their victim being a sailor, a messmate of theirs, on board the vessel. They have been held in custody during the week or two by Marshal Rynders, under the orders of the United States Commissioners, on a charge of misdemeanor, until the arrival of the proper documents. The prisoners were arrested in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway,
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—They revive the appetite, promote digestion, sustain the vital powers, relieve all pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and strengthen the constitution, as well as expel disease. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the two eminent tragedians, J. Proctor and R. Jewett, appear at this prosperous theatre, supported by an excellent company. "William Tell," "Fate; or, the Children of Love," and "Good for Nothing," are to be performed.

Brooklyn Items.

Annual Report of the Superintendents of the Poor.—The Superintendents of the Poor have made the following report for the year ending July 30th, last:

	Males.		Females.				
	Ov. 16.	Un. 16.	Ov. 16.	Un. 16.	Col'd.	Total.	Cost.
August	45	19	82	17	267	430	$134 25
September	36	20	42	—	129	227	68 25
October	86	117	116	132	6	454	136 20
November	311	654	600	647	65	2267	1,063 61½
December	717	1010	1203	1080	324	5102	1,722 97½
January	836	1040	1413	1723	260	6014	4,697 60½
February	731	1145	1458	1191	67	4592	2,295 00
March	288	310	304	326	23	1127	845 04
April	15	21	20	33	—	89	73 41
May	13	14	15	15	1	57	64 60
June	24	12	13	17	1	69	20 60
July	16	28	13	13	4	86	125 50
Temporarily relieved						25,725	$12,830 04½
Sent to Hospital and Almshouse						2,739	
Total						23,986	
Deduct 6 tons coal, undelivered, @$5						30	$12,473 64½
Represented to be widows							2,264
Families supplied with physicians' medicine							978
Lunatics sent to Asylum							60
1,778½ tons coal at $5 60 per ton							$10,040 83½
20 loads of wood, at $2 50							50 00
Coffins and burials							1,175 50
Groceries							7,200 21
Total families temporarily relieved, 4,916, of which there were: Americans, (including 300 colored,) 697; Irish, 2,424; England, 281; Germany, 197; Scotland, 50; Canada, 25; West Indies, 5; East Indies, 2; Spain, 2; France, 16; Portugal, 6; Switzerland, 2; Norway, 1; Wales, 2; Isle of Man, 2; Prussia, 2; Holland, 2; Italy 1; unknown, 116. Total—4,916.							

Stolen Property Recovered.—Sergeant Mathews and Officer Boyd of the First Precinct, yesterday arrested a noted thief and recovered the following property, for which an owner is wanted: 11 childs' flannel petticoats, some with marked borders; 6 small flannel shirts; 1 gent's Nelson inside wool shirt; 1 table cloth; 6 linen shirt fronts; 3 silver teaspoons, one marked "C. S.;" 3 goblets, one plated and the other silver.

A Man Stabbed.—A party of Irishmen attacked several Germans on Fifth-avenue, near Carroll-street, Sunday afternoon, when a German named Charles Otte stabbed a man named Michael McDonald, injuring him severely, but not fatally. McDonald was taken to the City Hospital, and Otte to the Station-house.

House Robbed.—A young man named Charles Noll, left in charge of a house at the corner of Navy-street and Fulton-avenue during the temporary absence of the family on Sunday last, robbed the place of property valued at $75 and departed for parts unknown.

A Fallen Official.—Thomas McDonald, of the *Eighteenth* Ward, was arrested yesterday morning for intoxication, and subsequently a complaint *was made* against him for stealing four chickens from Charles Sherman, in Union-avenue. He was *committed* to answer.

Rape.—An Irishman named Thomas Dunn was committed by Justice Vocrhies, yesterday, to answer a charge of rape said to have been committed by him upon the person of Eliza Yaere, a girl only 13 years old. The offence was committed on a boat in the Atlantic Basin.

Accident.—Two Irishmen were buried in the water works' trench, on Fulton avenue, near Adams-street, last evening. Both were immediately recovered, without serious injury.

Execution of James Kelly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the report of the above in the Times of this date be correct, the *Sheriff of Kings County* should be "dealt with" for a breach of the law.

The statute prescribes that the punishment "shall be inflicted within the walls of the prison of the county in which such conviction shall have taken place, or within a yard or inclosure adjoining said prison."

It is also made the duty of "the Sheriff to be present at such execution, and to invite the presence of the Judges, District-Attorney, Clerk and Surrogate of said county, together with two physicians and twelve reputable citizens, to be selected by by said Sheriff or Under-Sheriff—*but no other persons than those herein mentioned shall be permitted to be present at such execution, nor shall any person under age be allowed to witness the same.*"

Said report informs us that there were present in the yard, besides the specially invited, two companies of the Thirteenth Regiment,—together ninety men. This was in express violation of the law, and should be noticed by the Governor or some other authority.

We are further told that there were *near four hundred specials* appointed, and ninety-five policemen under Deputy Superintendent Folk.

But the most serious part of the matter is, contravening the statute by allowing such a crowd to witness the execution. After much deliberation the statute was passed, that capital punishments should *be private*. Of what use is the law? *In this case*, it seems, but little was it regarded. And if such doings are noticed, the highest officers of the law will nullify them without waiting for their repeal by the Legislature.

OBSERVER.

Saturday, July 31, 1858.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Marshal's Report.—There were 97 persons committed to the Jersey City Prison, for various offences, for the month ending July 31. Nativity—Ireland, 64; England, 15; Germany, 3; United States, 15.

Drowned.—A boy named James Fallen, residing in Sussex street, was drowned in the Morris Canal Dock Saturday night.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 2.

$3,000	Va. 6s	93½	
2,000	do	93½	
23,000	Mo. State 6s	86½	
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86½	
5,000	do	87	
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	96¾	
$2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89	
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	88	
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8s, B	87½	
1,000	Mic. So. & N. I. Rs	67¾	
5	Metropolitan Bank	107¾	
100	Continental Bank	97½	
10	Commonwealth Bk	98	
27	Union Bank	110	
27	Bank of America	110	
60	National Bank	107¾	
12	Del. & H. Ca. Co	90½	
100	Penn. Coal Co	79¾	
23	Pa. Mail S. Co	87½	
118	do	88	
50	Canton Co	b30	30¾
1000	New-Jersey Zinc	6	
50	N. Y. C. R. R.	s3 pbc	94¾
50	do	s3 pbc	94½
50	do	opg	94½
50	do	opg	95
450	do	p & c	95
6	Harlem Railroad		11½
25	do		11½
800	Reading Railroad		50½
100	do	b30	50½
	d	s60	50½
100	do	s60	50½
100	do	s10	50½
100	do	b30	50½
	d	c	50½
200	do	s30	50½
	Hud. Riv. R. R.		39½
50	do	s5	39½
150	Mich. Cen. R. R.		62
50	do	b60	62
16	M. S. & N. I. pr. st.		45½
5	Panama R. R.		112¾
50	do		112
200	do		114
50	do		114
25	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	s15	87¼
100	do	c	87¾
14	do		88
50	do		87¾
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c	87½
10	do		87½
50	do		87¾
100	do	s60	87¾
5	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		78
50	do		77¾
7	do		77¼
50	Lac. & Mil. R. R.		45
20	N. Jersey R. R.		126¾
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		16

Second Board.

$1,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b.		95¾
1,000	Ga. 6s		95¾
8,000	Brooklyn City 6s		97
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.		95¾
1,000	do		96½
5,000	Ill. C. R's	s60	88
14,000	La. C. & M. L. G. D.		24¾
20	Park Bank		101½
150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		77¾
100	do	s10	77¾
10	Pac. M. St. Co.		85½
140	do		85
100	do	b60	85
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.		93½
100	do	b60	93½
100	do		93¾
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	pbc	94½
50	Mil. S. & N. I. R. p. f. st.		46

Reported Sales by Auction.

$1,600	E. Tenn. & V. R. 6s		76
2,000	Del. & Rar. R. R. 6s		89
2,000	Mo. 8s		86¾
4,000	Ga. Mor. R'd 6s		91
50	Irving Bank		101¾
20	Artisans' Bank		89
50	Mec. Bank's Ass'n		102
50	Ocean F. Ins. Co.		19
13	People's F. Ins. Co.		103¾
10	Quenon F. Ins. Co.		75
10	Nav. F. Ins. Co.		86
29	Am. F. Ins. Co.		107¾
14	Gallatin F. Ins. Co.		93
10	Mut'n F. Ins. Co.		102
10	Wn. F. & Co.'s Rr.		63
12	Am. Ex. Bank		105¾
10	Manufac. Bank		93½
5	Bank of Commerce		108¾
20	St. Nich. Bank		88
10	Metropolitan Bank		106¾
9	Park Bank		101¾
20	N. World F. In. Co.		20¾
20	Nav. F. Ins. Co.		87
20	W. St. M. Co.		113
60	Safeguard F. I. Co.		20¾
113	Brooklyn City R'd.		98

Monday, Aug. 2—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, July 31, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, July 24:

Increase in Loans	$909,974
Increase in Specie	196,864
Increase in Circulation	57,330
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,630,183

Including the Exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing House, (which must come off the *Gross* in order to ascertain the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits;) and including, also, the Sub-Treasury Statement at the close of the week the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last year:

Comparative Recapitulation.

	Aug. 1, 1857.	July 31, 1858.	July 24, 1858.
Capital	$65,436,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	120,527,050	119,650,456	118,940,482
Specie	12,918,014	35,712,107	35,515,243
Circulation	8,065 422	7,403,265	7,331,035
Gross Deposits	94,445,906	105,484,020	10,470,806
Exchanged	25,703,873	15,393,157	105,345,306
Undrawn	68,668,869	91,135,873	90,105,690
In Sub-Treasury	12,161,617	5 144,720	5,335,940

The Specie line continues to advance. The present is the largest average yet reported, being **$35,712,107.** The increase on the present statement is not quite as decided as looked for, after the arrival of the California packet. The improvement movement at the Custom-House and the preparations for the 1st and 4th August payments, have added to the Loan column $900,974. But the most notable feature in the return is the continued and rapid advance in the Undrawn Deposits, which now exceed *ninety-one millions*. It is possible this line may be influenced somewhat by the preliminary arrangements making for the United States Loan, which is to be bid for this week, and awarded at Washington on Monday next. The market for Money opens to-day without alteration in the rates of Discount. The business in Customs Duties continues to improve for the Government, and it also points to more confident preparations for the Fall trade. The Exchange market stands 109¾ on London, 60-day bank bills, and 110¼@110½ for 3-day bills. The Cunarder goes direct this week, and the transactions in Exchange go over until Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning. Thus far a light packet seems probable. There is a quick inquiry for Treasury Bills on the basis of par for the 4 ₱ cents. and ¼@½ premium for 4½ ₱ cents. The 5 ₱ cent. Loan for next Monday is much discussed among the bankers, and opinions differ widely as to the probable result of the average premium. Whatever Foreign bids, or bids on joint ride with Foreign parties, may be in contemplation, the issues are, of course, kept very quiet. The only thing that seems just now pretty certain is, that the first ten millions will be all that the Secretary will need before the meeting of Congress. His Customs revenue at this port for August promises $4,500,000, against $3,176,000 in July.

We have an irregular Stock Market to begin the week with to-day. The demand is tame on the Western Shares, some of which, as Rock Island, close at a concession on Saturday's rates. The shutting of the transfers of New-York Central, preliminary to the August dividend, has made the dealings in that Stock also duller than usual. The *sales for the opening were at 85 ₱ cent., and by* certificate, 84½@84¾ ₱ cent. There is but little done in Erie Shares, which close about 18@16½ ₱ cent. On the other hand, the activity in Reading continues, and the speculators for the rise bought *freely on sellers' option, at the early Board, at 50¾ @51 ₱ cent.* In the afternoon the cash stock advanced to 51½@51¾ ₱ cent. The movement in this stock has taken a singular turn. We mentioned in June, that the Philadelphia management, dull as the coal trade then looked, *felt sure* that their contracts to Nov. 30, the close of the current fiscal year, will give them at least 1,400,000 tons Coal, equal, in the net result, with their merchandise and passenger traffic, to the interest, renewal and sinking funds, and leaving about $180,000 to the income account of the stockholders. Since *then the most prominent parties who were then* selling the stock have turned *Bulls* on the increased promise of the Coal traffic in July, and, as we understand their calculations, upon a heavy gain on last year's tonnage through the Fall months which will be brought into comparison with the panic season of 1857. As a matter of *speculative interest on the subject, we add the* following figures upon which the party in question are said to base their estimate for 1,600,000 tons Coal to the 30th November.

Reading Coal Tonnage—Three Years.

	Tons.
1856.—Tonnage to Aug. 2	1,235,811
17 weeks 2 days, to Nov 30	853,022
Total fiscal year	2,088,903
Average last 17 weeks, 50,186 tons.	
1857.—Tonnage to Aug. 1	1,123,514
17 weeks 3 days, to Nov. 30	583,525
Total fiscal year	1,707,039
Average last 17 weeks (panic), 34,325 tons.	
1858.—Tonnage to July 31	990,169
17 weeks 4 days, to Nov. 30, estimated	716,870
Total fiscal year	1,707,039
Estimated average last 17 weeks, 42,169 tons.	

The Estimate for the Seventeen Weeks.

Week.	1857. Tons	Week.	1858. Tons.
Aug. 8	42,606	Aug. 7	38,000
Aug. 15	43,204	Aug. 14	39 000
Aug. 22	36,452	Aug. 21	40,008
Aug. 29	40,703	Aug. 28	40,000
Sept. 5	40,000	Sept. 4	41,000
Sept. 12	37,204	Sept. 11	41,000
Sept. 19	34,221	Sept. 18	42,000
Sept. 26	25,227	Sept. 25	42,000
Oct. 3	24,009	Oct. 2	43,000
Oct. 10	28,321	Oct. 9	43,000
Oct. 17	33,000	Oct. 16	43,000
Oct. 24	24,602	Oct. 23	43,000
Oct 31	27,576	Oct. 30	40,000
Nov. 7	24,462	Nov. 6	40,000
Nov. 14	23,187	Nov. 13	40,000
Nov. 21	26,152	Nov. 20	38,000
Nov. 28	31,210	Nov. 27	36,000
Nov. 30....(3 days)	24,680	Nov. 30....(4 days)	27,870
Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	583,525	Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	716,870

The next most important movement to day was in Panama shares, which continue to advance, and sold freely this afternoon at 115 ₱ cent., with Street bids ½@¾ ₱ cent. higher after the adjournment. We hear of no further confirmation by the *Vanderbilt* of the Australian line from England *via* this road, though the strong pressure of public opinion both in London and Melbourne in regard to the insufficiency of the Eastern route induces the expectation here that the new arrangement will not be long delayed. The Melbourne *Commercial Circular*, received to-day, remarks:

"We regret to have again to complain of the repeated and annoying delays in the arrivals of the mail steamers. The *Australasian*, due on the 5th inst., (which ship, from her favorable reputation, we had expected to see in before her due date,) arrived only yesterday, causing serious inconvenience to our merchants, who are getting most impatient under the very trying and dilatory arrangement. We now almost despair of any regularity in the postal system *via* Suez, and begin to look forward hopefully to the Panama route, relieving us of those delays and obstructions to our commerce."

An impression also gains ground that the facilities for emigration and interchange of travel between the Atlantic States and California must soon be increased and cheapened *via* Panama. Whether Mr. Cunard will embrace this object in his contemplated arrangements for the Pacific trade, or whether the Pacific Mail and United States Companies mean to increase their steam service so as to give an efficient and cheaper weekly, instead of the present semi-monthly line, is not known. The Pacific Mail shares have declined to 85 ₱ cent., though as much, we apprehend, for the want of a decent measure of information to the outside stockholders from the office, as on account of any immediate prospect of active competition. The *Evening Post* remarks:

"The feature of the market was the decline of 4¼ ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail. This is attributed to the dissatisfaction which exists among the stockholders, growing out of the unsatisfactory manner in which they are treated relative to the division of the large surplus on hand. There was no meeting called in May, and it is but natural that the shareholders should want a conference on the subject, even if no disbursement is made. The available means of the Company is now about $1,600,000, and in view of the probability of opposition on the Pacific side in the Fraser River travel, the stockholders consider it too large a sum to be left where it may be consumed in competition. Respecting the intentions of the stockholders, we learn that a meeting will be called forthwith, unless the Company themselves show some disposition to fix a day of meeting."

The Committee of the Board of Brokers on the extraordinary default of August interest on the La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, after being publicly advertised, will probably report to-morrow. As far as the investigation has gone, some of the officers and directors themselves would appear to have been victimized by the swindle.

The Bank of the Republic, for the last six months, has made and now declares its usual half-yearly August dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable 9th inst.

In the general markets, to-day, Cotton is steadier on the English news; sales 1,200 bales in transit between the Southern ports and Liverpool. Orleans Middling, 12¾ cents. Sugars continue active, at very full prices. Grain and flour, good parcels, turned in favor of sellers. Export buyers are making easier terms for freight.

Annexed is a statement of the business of the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, for the month of July, 1858:

Gold Bullion Deposited.

	Value.
From California	$271,602 50
Other sources	17,927 50
Total gold deposits	$289,530 00

Silver Bullion Deposited.

Including silver purchases	$193,300 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar, received in exchange for new cents	25,000 00
Total silver	$218,300 00
Copper coin (U. S.) received in exchange for new coin	4,685 00
Total deposits	$512,515 00

Coinage Executed—Gold.

Denominations.	No. of pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	14,759	$295,180 00
Half Eagles	5,160	20,000 00
Quarter Eagles	9,620	24,050 00
Dollars	31,134	31,134 00
Total	61,672	$361,344 00
Silver.		
Half Dollars	244,000	$122,000 00
Quarter Dollars	200,000	50,000 00
Three Cents	330,000	9,900 00
Total	784,000	$181,900 00
Copper.		
Cents	2,700,000	$27,000 00
Recapitulation.		
Gold Coinage	61,672	$361,344 00
Silver Coinage	784,000	181,900 00
Copper Coinage	2,700,000	27,000 00
Total	3,485,672	$569,244 00

The Federal Treasury held, subject to draft in the various depositories at the close of July, $4,068,107.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$282,328 20
Payments	236,343 47
Balance	5,256,719 55

The receipts include $243,000 from Customs.

A small ₱ cent. Loan of the Buffalo City Water Works has been placed at private sale with Messrs. De Cosmy & Co., No. 15 William-street, at par and accumulated interest. The Water Loan of the City of Chicago, on sale by Messrs. Ames-ley & Morris, Exchange-place, has been nearly closed out; the 7 ₱ cents at 99 ₱ cent., the sixes, at 96 ₱ cent.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

Condition of City Banks—July 31.

Names of Banks.	Average Amount of Loans & Disc.	Average Amount of Specie.	Average Amount of Circulation.	Average Amount of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,552,000	$3,047,000	$316,000	$7,208,000
Artisans' Bank	907,000	97,000	23,000	902,000
Atlantic Bank	818,000	32,000	3,000	816,000
Bk. of America	5,500,000	3,500,000	3,000	7,000,000
Bk. of Commerce	11,700,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	8,500,000
Bk. of Comm'rce	1,600,000	600,000	60,000	1,000,000
Bk. of New-York	4,000,000	900,000	261,000	3,000,000
Bk. of N. America	1,750,000	300,000	74,000	1,400,000
Bk. of Republic	4,500,000	1,400,000	110,000	4,000,000
Bk. St. New-York	2,500,000	1,000,000	261,000	2,000,000
Broadway Bank	2,500,000	500,000	230,000	1,800,000
Bull's Head Bank	300,000	30,000	173,000	300,000
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,400,000	240,000	161,000	1,200,000
Chatham Bank	650,000	77,000	30,000	500,000
Chemical Bank	1,900,000	600,000	300,000	2,000,000
Citizens' Bank	700,000	80,000	200,000	600,000
City Bank	2,000,000	300,000	140,000	2,000,000
Continental Bank	2,500,000	300,000	125,000	2,000,000
Corn Exch. Bank	1,500,000	400,000	130,000	1,400,000
East River Bank	150,000	30,000	30,000	80,000
Fulton Bank	1,500,000	300,000	120,000	1,000,000
Greenwich Bank	700,000	60,000	100,000	600,000
Grocers' Bank	300,000	60,000	30,000	300,000
Hanover Bank	1,500,000	300,000	80,000	1,000,000
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,000,000	300,000	200,000	1,500,000
Irving Bank	500,000	100,000	30,000	400,000
Leather Man. Bk	2,000,000	300,000	150,000	1,500,000
Manhattan Co	4,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	4,000,000
Marine Bank	900,000	300,000	90,000	800,000
Market Bank	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Mechanics' Bank	4,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	3,000,000
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	500,000	100,000	50,000	400,000
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	700,000	150,000	120,000	600,000
Mercantile Bank	2,000,000	300,000	40,000	2,000,000
Merchants' Bank	3,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	3,000,000
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,000,000	400,000	100,000	1,000,000
Metropolitan Bk	4,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	3,000,000
Nassau Bank	1,000,000	200,000	150,000	1,000,000
National Bank	2,000,000	300,000	170,000	1,500,000
N. Y. County Bk	300,000	50,000	30,000	200,000
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	400,000	50,000	150,000	200,000
N. Y. Exch. Bank	300,000	50,000	110,000	200,000
Ocean Bank	1,000,000	200,000	300,000	1,000,000
Oriental Bank	500,000	100,000	150,000	400,000
Pacific Bank	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Park Bank	4,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	3,000,000
People's Bank	600,000	100,000	150,000	400,000
Phenix Bank	3,000,000	600,000	50,000	2,000,000
St. Nicholas Bank	900,000	200,000	90,000	600,000
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,000,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,000,000	400,000	300,000	2,000,000
Tradesm'n's Bank	1,000,000	200,000	150,000	1,000,000
Union Bank	3,000,000	600,000	150,000	2,000,000

Bank Footings.

Loans	$119,650,456	Circulation	$7,403,265
Specie	35,712,107	Deposits	105,484,020

Loans on Last Statement.

	July 24.		July 24.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,561,000	Manhattan Co	4,000,000
Artisans' Bank	907,677	Marine Bank	823,664
Atlantic Bank	840,014	Market Bank	1,122,400
Bk. of America	5,519,624	Mechanics' Bank	4,000,000
Bk. of Commerce	11,665,000	Mech. B'g Ass'n	600,000
Bk. of Comm'rce	1,598,700	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	700,000
Bk. of New-York	3,980,200	Mercantile Bank	2,022,200
Bk. of N. America	1,741,797	Merchants' Bank	3,000,130
Bk. of Republic	4,154,440	Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,000,000
Bk. St. New-York	2,020,200	Metropolitan Bank	4,016,295
Broadway Bank	2,220,571	Nassau Bank	1,000,000
Bull's Head Bank	300,000	National Bank	2,000,000
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,417,546	N. Y. County Bk.	300,000
Chatham Bank	636,247	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	400,307
Chemical Bank	1,923,810	N. Y. Exch. Bank	307,579
Citizens' Bank	712,126	Ocean Bank	1,000,276
City Bank	2,000,000	Oriental Bank	500,000
Continental Bank	2,500,000	Pacific Bank	1,000,000
Corn Exch. Bank	1,500,173	Park Bank	4,000,720
East River Bank	150,474	People's Bank	600,000
Fulton Bank	1,500,169	Phenix Bank	3,000,000
Greenwich Bank	700,150	St. Nicholas Bank	907,000
Grocers' Bank	300,000	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,000,000
Hanover Bank	1,500,071	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,000,000
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,000,370	Tradesmen's Bank	1,000,000
Irving Bank	627,980	Union Bank	2,971,450
Leather Man. Bk.	2,000,000		
Total			$110,940,402

Markets by Teleg